BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
" " " " 6 00
Daily
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1859. NO. 23.

Rate of Square of 10 lines for each insertion.
One square, 1 insertion.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....15 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly.....16 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....25 00
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 33⅓ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY circumstances, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DR. F. J. CUTLAR

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE. Office, for the present, at his residence on Second street, near the Railroad.
Jan. 28, 1858. 122-6t—22-2w

JOHN W. ELLIS.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Columbus and Robeson.
☞ Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care.
Address, WHITEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 7th, 1859. 19-6t*.

NEW YORK PURCHASING AGENCY.
W. M. LAPSLEY,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING PURCHASES IN New York of any articles, large or small, of use or luxury, from a Book to a Steam Engine, a Shawl to a Carpet, can have their orders filled promptly, and goods sent as directed at 5 per cent commission charged.
☞ Refers to G. L. Sampson, Cashier Long Island Bank; Messrs. Jno. Jewett & Sons, Hastings, Plimpton & Co., New York; J. D. Dameron, New Orleans.
Dec. 31, 1858. 18-8w

WILLIAM J. PRICE.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

F. M. BIZZELL,

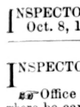
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

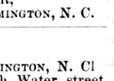
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y



Harness & Leather Establishment.



EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

H. W. GROVES,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C
☞ Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858 - 31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,
DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

TWO THOUSAND BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES.

1,000 BBLS. PINK-EYES—RED SKINS;
1,000 do. Yellow Pink-Eyes.
In store and for sale, at $3 per barrel. by
KEITH & FLANNER.
Jan. 11, 1859. 107-d6t-20-w1m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.
MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*
BARNES & PARKS,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m

THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures*. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.

RHEUMATISM

of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C.

such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!

Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature, now in session, to pass an act authorizing the county Court of Duplin to levy a tax on the land owners of Goshen Swamp, in said county, of $2 per acre, for the purpose of canaling said swamp.
Dec. 7th 1858. 22-3tw

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at the January Term, A. D., 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, having duly qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Pearsall, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and for all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
DAVID J. MIDDLETON, } Executors.
EDWARD PEARSALL, }
January 19, 1859 22-3m

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

STOVES AND GRATES,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
OF THE LATEST AND MOST
IMPROVED PATTERNS,
ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART.

GUNS—GUNS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.
L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
L. A. HART.

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice.
L. A. HART.
Oct. 8. 28-1w—7-6m

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D., 1859, at the Court House door in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., I will offer for sale at public auction, *FIVE LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES*, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. C. B. Whitehead. One of said Negroes is a good HOUSE CARPENTER, and young. One other, a good and experienced body-servant, and young. The others—a woman and two children. A credit of six months will be given, with interest from date, and bonds for the purchase money must be well secured with two securities, before the property is delivered. Also, on the same day, and at the same place, the *LIBRARY*, a *BUGGY*, *SULKY AND HARNESS*, and a number of other articles belonging to said deceased.
ROBERT B. CARR, Executor.
January 28th, 1859. 22-tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Christopher B. Whitehead, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the said estate will also please to make payment immediately. ROBERT B. CARR, Executor.
January 28th, 1859. 22-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th. 1858 19-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES*. There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent low-land Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3-6m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP*, with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE*. At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.

COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 21, 1859. 20-6m*

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FARMERS LOOK OUT.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel, negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose, slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and deliv ery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man.
PETER RIVES, Guardian.
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859 22-6m

$50,000 REWARD.

The above sum was actually given to my patrons during the year 1858.

☞ NOTICE. ☜
DUANE RULISON,
Proprietor of the Great Gift Book House, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, continues the sale of Books as usual. A Gift worth from 25 cents to $100 sent with every Book.

$800 WORTH OF GIFTS!!!
CONSISTING OF
Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

Will be distributed with every 1000 BOOKS.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the extensive assortment of valuable Standard and Miscellaneous Books, which are offered for sale at the lowest prices

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

FOR EVERY BOOK PUBLISHED AT ONE DOLLAR OR MORE, THE PURCHASER WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Guard Chains, Gold Rings, Cameo Sets, Gold Bracelets, Cameo and Florentine Settings, Ladies' Cameo Breast Pins, Ladies' Florentine Sets, Ladies' Florentine Pins, Ladies' Cameo Ear Drops, Ladies' Gold Breast Pins, Gold Bosom Studs, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Commercial Pens in Silver Cases, Ladies' Gold Pens, with Holders, Extra Gold Pens, with Cases and Holders, Gents' Cluster Bosom Pins, Gold Tooth Picks, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pencils, Ladies' Gold Ear Drops, Eight Day Parlor Time Pieces, Sewing Machines, Pocket Knives, Silver Ware, including Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Cake Baskets, &c.—Also, Miscellaneous Gifts of Gold Jewelry, Gift Books, &c., worth from 25 cents to $25.

Our New Catalogue for 1859 is sent free for all, upon application. The inducements offered agents are more liberal than those of any other house in this business. Having been in the Publishing and Book Selling business for the last eight years, my experience enables me to conduct the Gift Enterprise with satisfaction to all.

Agents are wanted in every town and county, to whom commissions will be given in books, or a per centage in money. For a club of 10 books, 1 extra book and gift given, on larger orders, commissions are more liberal.

For full particulars address,
DUANE RULISON,
Publisher, 33 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.—In press, and will be issued February 1st, "The Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster," by Samuel Smucker, A. M., a splendidly Illustrated Volume of 550 pages. Agents wanted. [Jan. 14—3m

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,342, for ten Shares of Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company being lost, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company, for a renewal of the same in the name of Edward Love.
J. W. CROMARTIE, Attorney for
J. Q. CROMARTIE.
Jan. 11, 1859. 20—6w*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against trading for a Note given by me to William Houston for the sum of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars, as the payment of the said Note will be resisted upon the ground that the same was improperly obtained from me.
S. M. HOUSTON.
January 19th, 1859. 22-4t*

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-1ly*

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *In Equity.*
County of Brunswick.
Clerk and Master, Receiver of the Estate of S. B. Everett deceased.
vs.
Thomas C. McIlhenny, Thomas Cowan, Wm. H. Dudley, and Christopher Dudley, Executors of E. B. Dudley and Samuel Langdon.

WM. H. DUDLEY, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS IN this case, and a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, is hereby notified that a Bill in Equity has been filed in the county of Brunswick in this case, and is now pending, and that if he does not appear at the next Term of said Court and answer to the same, judgment *pro confesso*, will be taken against him.
By order of Court. S. D. THRUSTON,
C. & M. in Equity, Brunswick co.
Jan. 28, 1859. 22 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, DAVID, ELIJAH and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS.

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
DAVID is slim built, knock kneed, black complexion, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs 160 pounds.
ELIJAH is stout built, black complexion, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 180 lbs.
SIMON is stout built, cooper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$350 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.
Richard Page, } Court of Pleas and Quarter
vs. } Sessions,
John Page, } November Term 1858.
ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Page, is a non-resident of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon will be sold to satisfy plaintiffs debt and cost.
J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
Jan. 14th, 1859. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 20-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1858.
Christopher McD. Humphrey, Susan Jane Henderson, Lewis E. Humphrey, John B. Humphrey, David J. Humphrey, Sarah A. Humphrey and Elizabeth J. Humphrey, } Contested Will.
vs.
Lewis B. Humphrey, Executor of Lewis Humphrey, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Bazel H. Humphrey, one of the heirs at law and next of kin of Lewis Humphrey, deceased, is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks consecutively, notifying the said Bazel H. Humphrey personally to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, and become a party thereto, or the Court will proceed to hear the case without respect to him.
Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
Jan. 7, 1859. [19-6t—Pr. fee $5 62]

IN EQUITY—HORRY DISTRICT, S. C.
The Administratix of John Readmon, } Bill to Marshal Assets
vs. } and for Partition.
Henry Hardy, et. al.

IT APPEARING to my satisfaction, that Mary E. Readmon, a party defendant to the above bill, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: It is, on motion of Harllee & Walsh, complainants' Solicitors, ordered, that the said defendant do appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill aforesaid, within three months from the date of this publication, or an order pro confesso may be taken against her.
JNO. R. BEATTY, Comm. in Equity.
Commissioner's Office, Nov. 3, 1858. 12-eow3m

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. d&w tf.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, N. C. RAILROAD, 12 MILES WEST of GREENSBORO'.

REV. N. M. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next session will open on the last of February, in the new Brick building, recently purchased by the undersigned. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, on a commanding eminence, and has a sufficient number of well furnished rooms, to accommodate 100 boarding pupils.

We shall have lectures and experiments in Natural Science by an experienced Instructor. Board and furnished rooms, with fire places, fuel, &c., $6 per month. English Branches $6 to $15 per session. Languages and Ornamentals on reasonable terms. Board and half the tuition required in advance. The Proprietor, Teachers and Pupils, dwell together, and eat at the same table.

☞ Young Ladies of limited means will be credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it. Situations guaranteed to such.
For full information, address
REV. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
Jan. 28, 1859. 22-4t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION RESUMED OPERATIONS ON the 13th of September last, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules of the last two Sessions.
For particulars, see Catalogues, or address L. C. Graves, or H. A. BIZZELL,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 24, 1858. 17-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the "*NATIONAL FERTILIZER*," prepared of Green Sand Marl, Animal Bones and Fish, manufactured for application *according to the analyses* of Vegetables, Plants, Cereals, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Tobacco. Unlike Guano, it imparts *persistent* fertility to the soil. Delivered in New York at $35 per ton, of 2000 lbs. Orders must state the crop for which it is wanted. For descriptive Circulars with Analyses, address
J. P. C. CANNING,
Jan. 14, 1859.—20-2m 37 Fulton St., N. Y.

From New Mexico—A Treaty of Peace.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.—Santa Fe dates to the 5th have been received. Peace has been concluded with the Navajo Indians.

The Neosho mail arrived at Santa Fe on the 2d, having been detained by the slow movements of Lieut. Beale's party. They met no hostile Indians, but signs of an approaching outbreak were daily visible. They were evidently only deterred by the strength of the mail company's force.

COMMODORE WILKES' REPORT.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE GOVER

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1859.

The Financial Question.

It is known that a majority of Democratic Senators in a caucus recently held, have expressed views adverse to any change in the Tariff under existing circumstances. It is also said that Secretary Cobb anticipates such a rival in business within the year as will bring up the receipts to the full line of all the necessary expenses of the government, without any resort being had to higher rates of duty. It is asserted on the other hand that the President will, in a special message, call the attention of providing means to meet an anticipated deficit before the assembling of the next Congress, and thus obviate the necessity for an extra session.

We hardly think that any marked change will be made by the present Congress. The Tariff of 1857 has not had a fair chance. The circumstances under which it went into operation were very peculiar in their character, as are those at present existing. To mould the permanent re-legislation of the country, simply to meet the requirements of an emergency already passing away, or to seize upon a temporary panic as an excuse to foist upon the country an exploded system of partial and unjust "protection" for particular interests, is hardly to be regarded as sound statesmanship, and yet any hasty tinkering with the Tariff at the present time would look very much like what we have described. We think the South and West will hardly bow their necks so willingly to the yoke. We don't like debt, but we would rather borrow a few millions more than have a false system put upon us.

The Burning of the North Carolina.

Mr. Crapon, one of the passengers on board the North Carolina, who arrived here on Tuesday last, has kindly furnished us with an extra slip from the office of the Portsmouth *Transcript*, giving a detailed account of the circumstances attending the burning of the steamship North Carolina, on the morning of Saturday, the 29th ult. Mr. Crapon has also added some matters not in the slip referred to.

At about a quarter after 2, the boat was discovered to be on fire in the forward part of the upper saloon.—The fire is supposed to have caught from a light carried into the steward's room by a boy, from which the curtains caught, and the fire rapidly spread. The steamer was on her way from Baltimore to Portsmouth, and five miles south of Smith's Point Light House when the fire was discovered. The engines were stopped, the boats lowered, and all that was possible, done to save life, for so rapidly did the flames spread that no hope existed of being able to save the boat. Luckily, the number of passengers was very small. The following is the list as given by the *Transcript*:

Mr. Troupe and two daughters, of Ga.; E. C. Clayton and lady, of N. C.; Mrs. O'Brien, of Philadelphia; Peter Adams, Greensboro', N. C.; John A. Boyden, Salisbury, N. C.; R. H. Northrop, Pioneer Mills, Wilmington, N. C.; R. H. Gregory, Goldsboro', N. C.; John A. Green, Baltimore; John G. Rives, Edgecombe, N. C.; Isaac Lurch, Wilmington, N. C.; David A. Wickers, Raleigh, N. C.; M. Crapon, wife and child, Wilmington, N. C.; Mr. Denby and sister, and Capt. Fitzgerald, of Norfolk, Va.; S. T. Hart and M. W. Aylwin, of Portsmouth, Va.; and the Rev. Mr. Curtis, of S. C., who was lost.

There were 26 passengers and 40 persons attached to the boat, all of whom were saved with the exception of Mr. Curtis and a colored waiter. Mr. Crapon thinks that there may have been another gentleman a passenger, who came on board at Baltimore, but whose name is not known, nor he himself recognized among the passengers saved. This is only a conjecture.

In the hurry and excitement inseparable from such an occasion most of the passengers, especially the ladies, had barely time to escape from their rooms in their night clothes. Mr. Crapon and his wife and child had to escape from their room through a window. He got a boat lowered, but it got full of water—he dropped his child into the water, went after it and got it into the boat, Mrs. C. followed and was drawn into the boat; Mrs. O'Brien also jumped overboard, and Captain Fitzgerald seized hold of a rope and went over the side to save Mrs. O'Brien, but the rope somehow got loose from the steamer; Captain Fitzgerald then grasped the bow of the boat in which Mr. Crapon and his family had got and then he and Mrs. O'Brien were drawn on board that boat. After the boats had got some distance from the burning steamer, a small group was discovered still on board near the bow, and taken off in one of the life-boats. About 5½ o'clock they got to the Smith's Point lightboat, where they got all the accommodations that circumstances would permit. At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the Parker Vein Steamer Locust Point came alongside, and remained there on account of the fog until Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, when she carried the rescued party to Hampton Roads, where they were taken off by the Bay Steamer Georgia, and carried into Norfolk and Portsmouth on Sunday morning.

There seems to have been no panic aboard, although of course there was excitement and confusion. Very little of anything was saved from the burned Steamer. All the baggage and freight, including that in charge of Adams Express Agent, was totally lost. The *Transcript* says the fire originated in a small room in the forward upper saloon, used for the storage of bed clothing, etc., in which a candle may have been left burning.

On the arrival of the rescued party at Portsmouth, every effort was made to contribute to their comfort, and to enable the passengers to reach their respective designations.

We learn from the Baltimore "Sun," that the boat originally cost $120,000, on which there was an insurance of $80,000. The boat was about eight years old, of 1,120 tons capacity. The aggregate destruction of property is about $150,000.

☞ Wm. H. Prescott, the distinguished historian, died suddenly at Boston, on Friday the 28th ult. of apoplexy. He was in his 64th year.

Mount Vernon.

In response to a call from Mrs. Alice H. Dickinson, of Wilmington, vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, made on behalf of the ladies of the Association in North Carolina, J. P. Jordan, Esq., of Hertford, will deliver a lecture in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund at Hertford, on the 25th of February. The intention was to have the address delivered on the anniversay of Washington's birthday, but professional engagements preventing Mr. Jordan from complying at the time specified, he has selected the 25th, as already stated.

The Elizabeth City Pioneer states that strong efforts on behalf of the funds of the Association are now being made by the Ladies of Perquimmans county.

☞ On New Year's Day, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Henry D. Rogers, of Tittabawassee, Saginaw county, Michigan, presented her husband with four living and healthy children, and the Legislature of that State is going to give her six hundred and forty acres of land. Better not, or all the enterprising "women of the West" will be doing the same thing, perhaps going ahead of Mrs. Rogers, who is "some."

Mr. Allen's Address.

Since the publication of the address delivered in November last before the Duplin County Agricultural Society by our friend Wm. A. Allen, Esq., of that county, we find that our high estimate of that effort has been borne out by the opinions of all of our cotemporaries, by whom reference has been made to it. The address is marked by strong common sense and good feeling, finding expression in chosen and appropriate language.

PORK MUST BE LOW.—WHO CAN BEAT IT?—Owen Alderman, Esq., on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, recently killed a very fat young hog weighing 455 lbs. net.

☞ It is now the last day of January. It is all of ten weeks, or perhaps eleven since our Legislature assembled, and we know that members of both houses are anxious to get home. It will be very hard to keep them together beyond the middle of the next month, and a good deal of business remains yet to be done. The Revenue Bill, and the Bank Bills remain yet to be disposed of, besides which, provision must be made to meet certain State bonds falling due before the next session of the Legislature. There are other matters pressing upon the attention of the General Assembly, which, we think, *ought* to be done, but these, as we have already said, *must be*.

There is a general fear of expense, or at least of further debt or obligation, no matter how remote, on account of internal improvements. As imposing a salutary check upon undue expenditure and recklessness, this is right and desirable, but we think it may be carried to an excess, and perhaps, be productive of an amount of evil only less than that which it operates to prevent.

We really believe that a majority of the members of both houses would like to see the Fayetteville and Coalfields Road bill pass, and also some proper and just measure for the completion of the slack water navigation on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, but there does not appear to be a majority willing to take the individual responsibility of voting for these measures.

If we know anything of the general feeling of the Legislature, in reference to the Deep River, it is that of opposition to all mere temporary expedients—to the making of inadequate grants of money, from the expenditure of which no certainty of success could be realized.

It was from this knowledge or this belief that, while publishing the memorandum of Col. Morell, we regretted the position he had taken. For years that form no small segment in the circle of human life, we have written about it, we have talked about it, we have thought about it. We have seen how, driblet by driblet, public and private funds have gradually oozed away without definite result, save in exhausting public patience and all but ruining public confidence. The time for that sort of thing is past. Move around a little among the members of the Legislature and you will find it so.—Look at the thing as it really stands, and you will see that it is right that it should be so.

During something like ten years past, between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars have, one way or another, been paid out on account of this work. Long years ago it became our painful duty to raise our voice against the original misconstruction of the works and the, evident to us, mismanagement of the whole affair.—We refer to the *thanks* we got then, not with any feeling, but simply as illustrating a part of the history of the work. We have recently been asked our opinion of the present condition of the work—if we regarded what had been done as lost. We then said as we say now—*No*. The dams appear to be sufficient for all purposes, and may last any length of time. The locks are valuable as a frame work or scaffolding, if the expression is applicable, to facilitate the construction of permanent works, which they themselves are not.

Regarding, as we safely may, the dams, with one exception, as safe and permanent, and the temporary locks as an almost indispensible arrangement to forward the construction of stone locks, we do think that the actual loss from all sorts of accidents and mismanagement, if we except the loss of time and public confidence, can not be put at over $250,000. We think that the dams and the lock facilities, as assistants in the transmission of materials, will be worth $500,000. It would cost that much more to begin *ab initio*.

Of course if the work is sold all this will be pretty much lost to the State and her citizens. If it is attempted to keep the thing moving along with appropriations of little driblets, all this and more will be lost.—Unless some plan can be devised by which the State can be secured eventually in making a sufficient advance to construct, not a mere platform, or skeleton, or plan of a work, but a *work* in fact, we see not how loss can be avoided, and the sooner this loss is submitted to, the better, for the smaller it will be. The works themselves cannot now afford a guarantee to anybody. Unless some guarantee is to come from the immense wealth to be developed, we see not how it is to come—let it be a guarantee contingent upon development—a guarantee of no profit but of simple indemnity to the State, and no more. If the work is to be so productive, then there is no risk—if it is not to be so, surely those who are to be directly benefitted ought not to object to sharing a portion of the risk, such portion to be contingent on their own enrichment.—*Daily Journal, 31st ult.*

☞ The manufactures of the United States for the year ending June 1st, 1850, are thus reported by the U. S. Census, taken nearly nine years ago, and now published:

Number of manufacturing establishments, 123,025; capital invested, $533,345,351; cost of raw material, $555,123,822; number of male hands employed, 731,137; number of female hands employed, 225,922; cost of labor per annum, $236,755,464; value of products, $1,019,106,616.

New York stood first in the amount of capital invested, in the raw material consumed, in the number of hands employed, and in the aggregate value of products. Massachusetts came next, slightly, but very slightly ahead of Pennsylvania. Then Ohio, then Connecticut and New Jersey. Then Maryland and Virginia.

The Southern States took rank in the manufacturing line as follows: Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Delaware, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Arkansas.

The margin between the aggregate value of manufactured products and the cost of labor and raw materials is $227,227,330, which would give a profit of fifty per cent. upon the declared amount of capital invested.

How far these returns are to be relied on now, or whether ever they could have been relied on, is more than we can say; but the most liberal deduction might be made, and then a large per centage of profit be shown.

☞ We stated some weeks since that Sam, a negro man belonging to Mr. John Wadkins of this county, had been killed by Mingo another negro belonging to the same person.

We learn since that John P. Bannerman, Esq., the nearest magistrate, acting as Coroner, summoned a jury and held an inquest over the body of Sam. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that Sam came to his death by a cut or stab inflicted by Mingo. The affair occurred at the negro houses near Mr. Wadkins' residence in the upper part of Rocky point district and not far from the North East River. Jealousy would seem to have been the immediately exciting cause. Mingo has not yet been arrested.

Moore's Creek.—An Enquiry.

In accordance with a request from friends residing in the upper part of this county, we make the present reference to the Anniversary of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, to-wit: the 27th day of the present month. If our informants are not mistaken, there is a desire on the part of our fellow-citizens in the country, to see the approaching anniversary celebrated.

If we recollect aright, at a meeting held last year, the question of celebration or no celebration was postponed to await the report of the committee on the Monument, whenever prepared to announce definite progress towards the accomplishment of the object in view.

How far the committee may be prepared to report, or the association, generally, be prepared to co-operate, is more than we know, but, at any rate, we have thought it only proper to bring the matter forward, so that it may be promptly disposed of one way or the other. If anything is to be done it must be done at once.

What's the Matter?

Last Saturday's National Intelligencer contained certain confirmations by the Senate of the United States, on this day week, being Friday the 21st. Among the appointments then and there confirmed by that "august body" we find the following, to wit:

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Granville T. Pierce and James Fulton, to be Pursers.

Now, we should like to know *who* has got *our* commission? What surreptitious person is in the enjoyment of the perquisites and emoluments of *our* purserships, for we feel bound to state with the most lugubrious emphasis, and the most subdued but intense vehemence, that we, the rightful owner, have failed to receive either commission, profits or emoluments. We have waited a whole week—we have been patient until patience has ceased to be a virtue, and still we have heard nothing to satisfy us that somebody is not trespassing on our manor, drawing our pay, eating our dinners and drinking our—lemonade. There must be a screw loose somewhere. It cannot be that there is another person of the same name—perhaps the enviable possessor of a dear wife and seven little responsibilities. If so,—well, we have no desire to rob him of the purserships or of the *other* blessings of Providence, for no doubt, he is a clever fellow and deserves them all. We trust our friend Pierce has not found somebody else to step into *his* shoes. We don't know Granville T. Pierce, but take it for granted, since his name is associated with ours, that he is a good christian man and an exemplary member of society. If he finds himself in our situation, we beg that he will write to us, stating the fact that we may condole with each other and mingle the tears of our mutual sympathy over our common bereavement.

He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stolen,
Let him not know it, and he's not robb'd at all.
Shakspeare.

We *were* in that condition. We didn't want it—we didn't know anything about it, we were not robb'd at all. We don't want it now. It wouldn't pay, now that there are no "stealings." We are only puzzled to know *whar's* the man that got it?—*whar's* the partner of our precious and hitherto unshared name? We don't want to get into such a scrape as we did once some years ago in a town of this State that shall be nameless. We felt, and no doubt looked as serious as a boiled owl, while a massive pair of gold rimmed spectacles added to the portentous gravity of our venerable aspect. On registering our name, we were addressed by a very respectable looking citizen, who must have been a committee of one to insist upon our *preaching* next Sunday—it being then Friday evening. We believe there is a *Rev.* James *M.* Fulton, a very worthy clergyman, hence the slight mistake. We didn't preach, but when the committee of one found how things stood, we *smiled* sociably.—*Daily Journal, 28th ult.*

Faustin I. In a Bad Way.—Defeat of the Imperial Blackguards.

For a pretty long time His Imperial Majesty of Hayti has been casting alternate *black* looks and sheeps' eyes at the portion of the island known as the Dominican Republic, being the former colony of Spain, while the "Empire" has arisen on the foundation of the French settlement, after killing all the French.

The Haytians are black—very decidedly and respectably black, for without being black no man can attain to any public position or social standing. The Dominicans are *slightly* white—somewhat on the milk and molasses order. Among them a white man is nearly as good as a black man, if he behaves himself.

Faustin was getting ready to come down on the Dominicans "like a wolf on the fold," when suddenly he was subjected to a "fire in the rear,"—certain *Black* Republicans arose in their might, and really it would seem as though they had succeeded in driving out His Imperial Blackness, with all his Dukes, Marquises, Counts and blackguards. Such is the purport of the latest advices. As for a true republic being maintained on either side of the island, *that* is out of the question.—It is seldom indeed, that the Republican experiment is successful even when attempted by the highest branches of the Cacausian race—with any inferior or mixed race it is impossible.

☞ The special term of our Court, held this week, has come to an end, having disposed of several litigated cases, yet left many others untouched because impossible to be reached. An extra term of two weeks was necessary, and it is to be regretted that such term had not been ordered.

Of the efforts made by His Honor, Judge HEATH, to facilitate the transaction of business, and at the same time to do justice to all—of his courtesy, patience, and impartiality as a presiding officer, as well as his learning and ability as a Jurist, every member of the bar speaks in the highest terms. Few men have made a stronger or better impression than Judge HEATH.

Daily Journal, 29th ult.

☞ A Report made by C. F. Fisher, Esq., President of the N. C. Railroad to Governor Ellis, shows that not less than $150,000 per annum will accrue to the State next year from her stock in the North Carolina Railroad. This will considerably lighten the burden of taxation. Mr. Fisher thinks that it will not be long before the Road will be able to pay dividends of fully six per cent. on *all* its stock. The report is quite slashing and spicy, belonging to that class of literature which may be called the polemics of Railroads.

☞ We acknowledge the favor of an invitation to attend a ball, to be given at Pollock's hotel in Kinston, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the 22d, 23d and 24th of February, 1859. It will no doubt be a delightful occasion. If possible, we should like to visit the pleasant capital of Lenoir, but we are hardly the masters of our own time and movements.

ELECTED SOLICITOR.—We learn that the magistrates of Jones County have elected Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., County Solicitor for that county, and that Mr. Stevenson has accepted the appointment. The people of Jones are fortunate in having obtained the consent of one so well qualified, to serve them.—*Newbern Progress.*

By the way, this reminds us of something. One of the friends we met in Raleigh week before last was Mr. Stevenson, looking as well or better than usual. We congratulated him on his recovery, as we had heard, had indeed copied, of course in good faith, into our own paper, a statement that he had declined being a candidate for re-election to the office of Solicitor of his circuit on account of the public state of his health. We were glad to learn that this was not so. That in fact it was a mistake, his health being as good as it has been for years. His retiracy from the solicitorship was in pursuance of a determination made and avowed a considerable time ago.

Opinions of the Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, J. In Williams vs. Houston, in Equity, from Wayne, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, Jones vs. Jones, in Equity, from Jones. Also, in State vs. Harley, from Anson, declaring that there is no error.

By BATTLE, J. In doe on the demise of Stephens vs. West, from Brunswick, directing a new trial. Also, in State vs. Bill, a slave, from Robeson, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Bilbry vs. Bullock, from Edgecombe, directing a *venire de novo*.

By RUFFIN, J. In Brown vs. Fagan, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Carter & Jackson vs. Beamon, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in State vs. Hannibal J. Neal, from Bladen, reversing judgment in part. Also, in Arrington vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, from Nash, directing a *venire de novo*.—*Standard.*

More Disasters from Hoops.

MACON, GA., Jan. 27.—During the performances of the Marsh Troupe in this city, on Wednesday night, little Mary March was burned so badly that her physician despairs of her recovery. Her sister, Georgiana, and Mrs. Marsh were also burned—the first one seriously and the latter severely, though not dangerously.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Wilmington Journal.]

RALEIGH, Thursday, Jan. 27.

SENATE.

The vote on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation bill was reconsidered, by a vote of 32 to 8.

The bill to amend the Militia laws of the State, including the substitute, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 21 to 16.

Mr. McKay introduced a bill to repeal that portion of the New Code entitled Militia.

Mr. Houston, a resolution for the final settlement of the half pay of the officers of the Revolutionary War, promised by the Continental Congress. Ordered to be printed.

A resolution to meet at 10, take a recess from 2 to 3, and sit as long as necessary, was adopted.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, was taken up on its third reading. Amended in an unimportant particular and passed 22 to 14 as follows:

AYES.—Ashe, Cherry, Davis, Edney, Flanner, Gilmore, Houston, Lane, Leach, Martin, McDonald, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Pool, Reinhardt, Steele, Straughan, Thomas, Walkup, Whitaker, Worth.—22.

NAYS.—Battle, Bledsoe, Blount, Brown, Cunningham, Dobson, Douthitt, Gorrell, Guyther, Lankford, Miller, Speight, Turner, Williams.—14.

Mr. Ramsay paired off with Mr. Davidson.

The bill to establish the Bank of Commerce, Newbern, passed it third reading, 28 to 9.

Last night nearly two hours were taken up in discussing a bill to repeal the usury laws. Mr. Walser opposed it, Messrs. Fries and Williams favored it. The bill was rejected.

Several bills, duplicates of some that have passed, were indefinitely postponed.

A bill to consolidate the offices of Clerk and Master in Equity and Clerk of the Superior Court was rejected.

A bill to put a fourth Judge on the Supreme Court Bench, was rejected.

A bill to establish the county of Dickson was discussed favorably, by Mr. Waters, and rejected.

To-day the following bills were introduced.

Mr. Outlaw, a bill to change the style of the Supreme Court—mere nominal changes.

Mr. Kerr, a bill to provide for a general act for incorporating companies.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up, and discussed until adjournment. It was amended so as to tax the profits of note shavers and not their purchases.

A resolution by Mr. Simpson this morning produced a considerable stir. It stated that any Revenue Bill not made in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor and Treasurer, is unjust and oppressive.—It bears down on the present Revenue Bill. A long discussion occurred upon it. The House refused to lay on the table. The resolution was withdrawn and a resolution introduced by T. R. Caldwell, that the Governor and Treasurer are mistaken in their calculations, and that it is necessary to raise as much Revenue as may be requisite to maintain the credit of the State. This last was laid on the table.

RALEIGH, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.

SENATE.

A series of resolutions were introduced for a military commission on the militia laws of the State.

The bill to enlarge the powers of married women over their property, in certain cases, passed its third reading.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina passed its second reading, without further amendment, by a vote of 24 to 14.

The bill to establish the county of Allegheny passed its third reading by 24 to 16.

The bill to establish the Bank of Lexington was amended in several particulars, amongst them, to limit the issue to not less than $5, and passed its second reading by a vote of 22 to 17.

The vote on the militia bill was reconsidered—21 to 16.

The bill relative to the Western extension was taken up. Several amendments were rejected, and the bill passed its second reading—24 to 16.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Last night, a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Goldsboro' passed its second and third readings.

A bill to free Sam Morphis was rejected.

The bill to establish the county of Lillington being in order, Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, introduced an amendment, that all of Rocky Point district, east of the Railroad, be left out of the county.

Mr. Meares spoke in favor of the county. He said that it was necessary for the convenience of the people. It could not be expected that all would be pleased.

Mr. Kerr said it had been intimated that it was to operate against the dominant party. No such intimation would have any effect on him. He was in favor of supplying the necessities of the people.

Mr. Bryan was opposed to the bill, because he had received a memorial, signed by 75 citizens, opposed to being included in the county—therefore he felt bound, in duty to them, to vote against it.

Mr. Moore, of New Hanover, made some remarks.—He said that at least two-thirds of the voters of the proposed county were in favor of it.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed—yeas, 70; nays, 27.

The bill to abolish the office of State Geologist was taken up and discussed at much length and with ability. Messrs. Morehead, Outlaw, Ferebee, Sparrow, Bridgers, Kerr and Williams, for and against the bill. It was indefinitely postponed by yeas, 67; nays, 29. This shows a very decided change for the better.

To-day, resolutions requesting Prof. Emmons to visit Western N. C., were discussed for two hours and a half. A resolution requesting him to devote his labors for two years to come to Western N. C., was passed. After which, a number of bills were introduced; the only one among them, of any interest to your section, by Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, to incorporate the Colvin's Creek Academy.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up, and the tax on shawls stricken out. The tax on officers of the United States was also stricken out. No other amendments of importance.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, Jan. 29th, 1859.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Gilmore, to incorporate the Fayetteville Gas Light Company; by Mr. Houston, to render valid the subscription of Burke county to the Western N. C. Railroad; by the Committee on the Judiciary, to facilitate the collection of taxes on real estate.

The following private bills passed: To amend the acts incorporating the town of Trenton, second and third reading; to incorporate the Educational Association of the State, its second reading; to incorporate the Montgomery Mining Company, second and third.

Public bills passed on: Concerning the Common Schools of Randolph, second and third reading; to amend the 29th sec., 45th chap. Revised Code,—[strikes out "six weeks" and inserts "four weeks," wherever it occurs in the section,]—second and third; the bill relative to lighthouses and beacons on the line of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal—second and third; also, the bill to revise an act incorporating the Wilmington and Smithville Steamboat Company.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Last night was occupied entirely by the Fayetteville and Coalfields Railroad. Mr. Lewis, of Nash, opposed it. Mr. Meares replied to him at some length. Mr. Benbury also spoke for it. Messrs. Lewis and Masten against it, and Mr. McKay a few remarks in its favor. Mr. Benbury closed his speech by saying that, whatever might be his fate as to coming back to the Legislature, he should vote for the bill. Such sentiments, coming as they do, from a young and aspiring man in his section of the State, deserve to be commended. There was no sort of chance to get a vote on it—one of the speakers said it was not his desire or intention that they should get a vote on it that night. It will come up as unfinished business on Monday.

To-day, no business was done before the Revenue bill came up. That was discussed for nearly four hours in one particular alone,—the paragraph taxing liquors; it was finally amended so that the tax on imported liquors is 10 per cent. on total amount of value, and 5 per cent. on total amount of value of home manufactured. No other section touched.

In my report of yesterday, I neglected to say Mr. Moore of Martin, introduced a bill to construct a Railroad from some point on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, through Martin county, to Suffolk, Va.

RALEIGH, Monday, Jan. 31, 1859.

SENATE.

The question of magistrates consumed over two hours this morning.

The following bills were then introduced: By Mr. McDowell, to amend chapter 100 of Revised Code, entitled Rivers and Creeks; Mr. Turner, to submit to a vote of the people, the question of a Convention to amend the Constitution—laid on the table, by 24 to 14; Mr. Gorrell, to amend the 1st section of the 8th chapter of the Revised Code; Mr. Leach, to charter the State Improvement and Relief Bank; Mr. Gilmore, concerning the Banks of Clarendon and Wilmington; Mr. McKay, relative to public arms.

The bill to increase the Sinking Fund was discussed by Messrs. Bledsoe, Ashe and Pool up to the hour of recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

No night session on Saturday.

To-day, a short discussion took place on a proposition to adjourn *sine die*, on the 14th. It was tabled.

Mr. Meares introduced a bill to increase the number of Inspectors in the town of Wilmington.

The bill to charter a company to construct a Railroad from Rocky Mount to Roanoke River, was reported favorably.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up. No great progress was made upon it. A proposition to tax freight and passengers upon Railroads was discussed, but no final vote taken on it.

The House took a recess till night.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, February 1st.

SENATE.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill for the better regulation of the town of Smithville.

The bill providing for the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad, from Asheville to Chatancoga, passed its second reading; the bill to abolish the Geological Survey of the State. after lengthened debate, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 24 to 16; the bill to authorize Notaries to administer oaths, in certain cases, its second reading; the bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves, by will and testament, was adopted by a vote of 28 to 12.

At 2 o'clock Senate took a recess.

The afternoon session, of yesterday, was wholly consumed in the discussion of the bill to increase the Sinking Fund. The bill was ultimately laid on the table for the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Last night the Coalfields Railroad bill was taken up as unfinished business. Mr. Masten, spoke against it. The vote was then taken and stood:

YEAS.—Baird, Barbee, Benbury, Bryan, of Craven, Bryson, Burns, Caldwell, of Burke, Costner, Craven, Dickson, Dockerey, Eller, Faison, Fairbault, Farrow, Fleming, Gardner, Gentry, Green, of Chatham, Hall, of Warren, Harrington, Higgins, Jones, of Orange, Kirby, Lefters, Long, Love, McKay, Martin, Meares, Moore, of Chatham, Morehead, Mordecai, Norwood, Purdie, Scales, Shaw Taylor, Thornburg, Waddill, Walker, Watson, Wilson, Woodfin.—44.

NAYS.—Badham, Blount, Bridgers, Brummell, Bullock, Byrd, Caldwell, of Guil., Chambers, Cox, of Pitt, Dancy, Dortch, Dula, Fagg, Gaither, of Davie, Gaither, of Iredell, Green, of Franklin, Hargrove, Hill, of Halifax, Hill, of Stokes, Hutchins, Kerr, Lewis, Masten, Moore, of Martin, Morgan, Norman, Pritchard, Reaves, Roney, Sanders, Sherrill, Simonton, Smallwood, Smith, Speer, Stephens, Tomlinson, Wallace, Ward, Williams, Windley.—41.

Paired off—Mr. Hall of Rowan with Mr. Burke; Mr. Ferebee with Mr. Bryan, of N. H.; Mr. Lyon with Mr Holdslaw; Mr. Stanford with Mr. Gatling; Mr. Walser with Mr. Moore, of N. H.

The bill to charter the Lake Landing Canal Co., was taken up and passed second and third readings. Also, the bill to incorporate the Hunter's Creek Canal Co.

A bill to extend the corporate limits of New Berne, passed its second and third readings.

The bill to amend the charter of the Farmer's Bank, was taken up and discused at some length, and passed its second and third readings.

To-day, the following bills were introduced:

A bill to incorporate the Western N. C. Agricultural Society.

Mr. Hutchings, a bill to incorporate the N. C. Coal Oil Company.

Mr. Gentry, a bill supplemental to the act creating the county of Alleghany, passed its second and third readings.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up and discussed till adjournment. The proposition to tax Railroads was rejected No amendments of any consequence made.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859.

SENATE.

Afternoon Session.—The bill to complete the survey of the Western N. C. Railroad to the Tennessee line passed its third reading; also, that to open the Pe Dee and Yadkin rivers to the passage of fish. These bills occupied the entire session.

The bill to aid in the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, after being amended to the apparent satisfaction of all, was, to-day, rejected by a vote of 26 to 17, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Cherry, Douthett, Edney, Gilmore, Houston, McDonald, McDowell, Pitchford, Pool, Ramsay, Speight, Straughan, Thomas, Ward, Whitaker, and Worth—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Basnight, Battle, Blount, Brown, Carmichael, Cowper, Cunningham, Davis, Dillard, Dobson, Flanner, Gorrell, Guyther, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McKoy, Miller, Mills, Reinhardt, Steele, Taylor, Turner, Walkup and Williams—26.

Notice of another bill on this subject has been given. It is probable a reconsideration of to-day's vote may be moved to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To-night, a large number of private bills of no interest to your readers were passed. A resolution to have certain documents collected by Mr. Bancroft printed, passed 3d reading.

A bill to provide for the removal of free negroes from the State, was discussed pro and con by various gentlemen. Mr. Byrd made an effective speech against the bill. Bill indefinitely postponed. A bill concerning pilotage was advocated by Mr. Meares, and passed 2d and 3d readings.

A bill was passed 2d and 3d readings to abolish the Roanoke Navigation Company, and allow them to go to manufacturing.

The bill to aid the Lunatic Asylum was discussed.—Mr. Williams spoke with much ability for it. He wished it to be in every particular such an institution as the State would be proud of.

House adjourned before a vote.

The Revenue bill passed this afternoon after the mail closed by yeas 58, nays 43.

Later and Interesting from Mexico—England and France Threatening to take Vera Cruz and Tampico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, has arrived with dates to the 25th.—The Spanish fleet had left Sacrificios for Havana.

The El Progresso quotes a rumour that an American war vessel had threatened to blockade and bombard Mazatlan for confiscating the cargo of an American merchantman.

City of Mexico, Jan. 19.—Gen. Miramon's organ states that Miramon would not accept the Presidency nor favor Gen. Robles, but that he adheres to Zolvaga's plan.

Gen. Miramon was marching on the capital, and had ordered a force loan from Guadalajara, including the foreign residents, who paid under a threat of expulsion.

The press of the capital states that the French and English ministers had notified the government that unless $1,000,000 were paid to satisfy the claims of British and French subjects within sixty days their fleets would take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico. This statement, however, is discredited.

The government palace at Guadalajara had been destroyed by the explosion of a magizine, and from one to two hundred persons were killed, producing a terrible consternation.

The Liberials had taken Mazatlan, and Gen. Casmano had fallen back on Tehuantepec.

Generals Blac and Coronado were before Zacatecas. Gen. Miramon had sent men to its assistance, but it was thought the garrison would be obliged to surrender.

Gen. Miramon declared vehemently against Gen. Roble's plan previous to his election, but has been silent since.

President Robles is still presiding, backed by capitalists, and is on friendly terms with Miramon. It is said that if Miramon should decline for Gen. Zouolaga, Robles will join the liberals.

The English and French admirals have made a formal and threatening demand on Gen. Juarez for the prompt payment of the interest due on the English bonds.

Gen. Traceniz, has been released by Gen. Robles, after a year's imprisonment, and it is reported that he will be made commander of the Vera Cruz forces.

The Hayti Revolution.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Palmer's News Room has additional advices from Hayti, received by the brigs Monticello and Tarpaulin Cove, from Port au Prince to the 9th ult. But few collisions had taken place up to that time between the Imperial troops and the insurgents. The Emperor Soulouque had advanced as far as Moro, and was meditating an advance upon St. Mark.

A conflict had taken place between the two contending parties, but there was no reliable information as to which side was victorious. About forty of the Emperor's troops, wounded in the conflict, had reached Port au Prince.

A republican movement was pending at the latter place, and the Emperor had called for more troops, but could not raise a hundred men.

Reports were current that Jacmel and Aux Cayes had declared for the republic. The emperor's forces do not exceed 3,000 men, and it was the general opinion that Gen. Geffard would be successful.

Business was nearly suspended both at Jeren and Port-au-Prince, an embargo having been laid on all coasting vessels.

Death of an Eminent Historian.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Wm. H. Prescott, the eminent historian, died yesterday very suddenly from paralysis.—He was in his usual good health up to the moment of his death.

We learn that the Railroad Bridges between Lincolnton and Charleston are progressing and will be finished before very long.—*Rutherford Enquirer.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

THE MARKETS, &c., &c.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28th, 1859.

The Steamship *Arabia* has arrived with one week's later advices from Europe.

The continental advices are re-assuring, although considerable disquietude still exists. Large Austrian reinforcements had reached Lombardy. The financial depression appears to have reached its culminating point. The news received is chiefly of a financial character.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15, 1859.

COTTON.—In consequence of the disquietude in continental affairs, and advices of heavy receipts at American ports, causing holders to press on the market, prices have declined 1-16 a ⅛d. The sales for the week reach 46,000 bales, of which 1600 were taken on speculation, and 4500 for export. We quote as follows: Fair Orleans, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d. Stock at Liverpool, 332,000 bales, of which 255,000 are American.

Flour dull and quotations nominal. Wheat dull; southern white 7s a 7s 6d. Corn quiet but steady; mixed 28s.; yellow 29s a 30s; white 33s a 33s. 6d.—Rice firm.

Spirits Turpentine firm and slightly advanced. We quote at 38s. 6d. a 40s. Rosin, common, steady at 5s. 3d. Fine and Middling qualities neglected.

Robbery of Adams' Express.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 31st, 1859.

Adams' Express was robbed on last Friday night, between Montgomery and Atlanta, of forty thousand dollars, mostly in five and ten dollar bills on Georgia and Carolina banks. A reward of five thousand dollars has been offered for the recovery of the stolen money, and the apprehension of the robbers.

Burning of the Steamer North Carolina.

NORFOLK, Jan. 31, 1859.

The Steamer North Carolina, one of the boats on the line from Portsmouth to Baltimore, running in connection with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, was burnt on last Friday night, off the mouth of the Potomac River. An Episcopal Clergyman named Curtis, of Chester district, South Carolina, and a colored steward were lost in the conflagration. The Steamer was insured for eighty thousand dollars.

Later from Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d, 1859—A. M.

Later dates from Hayti have been received. Commercial circles are sustaining Geffard. Soulouque and his army are reported to be in a destitute condition. A Republican form of Government is said to be popular with the masses.

Later from Utah.

A private letter from Utah says that the United States Court finds it impossible to proceed with the business before it, in consequence of the factious violence of the Mormon members of the jury. Martial law has probably been established in the territory.

Congress.

The proceedings in Congress yesterday were unimportant.

Nw York Markets.

YEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.—P. M.

Cotton closed at a decline of ⅛ a ¼ cent per lb., with sales of 1,500 bales; middling uplands, 11⅞ a 12 cents per lb., and sales of 400 bales to arrive, at 11 1-2 cents per lb. Wheat is firm

Preamble and Resolutions of the Survivors of the Steamer North Carolina.

At a meeting of the surviving passengers of the Bay line steamer *North Carolina*, destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th instant, held on board the steamer *Locust Point*, of New York, at Smith's Point Light Boat, Chesapeake Bay, Dr. John G. Rieves, of Edgecombe Co., N. C., was called to the Chair, and Edward H. Lively, Esq., of Williamsburg, Va., appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the Chesapeake Bay steamer *North Carolina*, on her downward trip from Baltimore to Norfolk, took fire at 2 o'clock, A. M., on the 29th inst., five miles south of the above Light Boat, and burned to the waters edge; and we the passengers on said boat and trip have passed thus far almost unharmed through all the disastrous scenes resulting therefrom, we deem it due those, to whose presence of mind and cool judgment, we owe our safety, to make a public acknowledgment of our most unfeigned thanks; therefore

Resolved 1st—That to Capt. James Cannon, Lloyd B. Parkes, Purser; James Marshall, first mate, and Thomas J. P. Walker, second mate, Noah Bratt and James Brownley, 1st and 2d engineers, we owe a special vote of thanks for their courage, good judgment, resolute firmness and indomitable perseverance, that enforced discipline among the passengers and crew, and enabled the boats and raft to be safely loaded, with the last of the passengers or crew responding to our calls that were believed to be on board.

Resolved, 2d—That the conduct of the entire force of the Steamer, also Isaac Wilson, Mail Agent, and Edward Chamberlane, Express Agent, passing under our observation, showed a willingness to obey orders and a promptness of action that merit our admiration and grateful approval, and we hereby tender them singly and collectively our warmest and most sincere regards. Also:

Resolved, 3d—That we consider ourselves under innumerable obligations for the unsophisticated kindness and generous hospitality shown us, and particularly to the ladies, by Capt. Lemuel Heyden, of "Smith's Point Light Boat," Capt. D. French, Wm. Pridehame, and Valentine Baker, 1st and 2d Mates of the *Locust Point* Steamer, N. Y.

Resolved, 4th—And while we acknowledge the overruling Providence of the God of the Universe, in our narrow and perilous escape from a watery grave,—we at the same time mingle our reverential sympathies and deep heart-felt emotions with the family and friends of the Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Chester, S. C., who passed away in the consuming flames of the burning wreck, unknown to any one until we reached the "Smith's Point Light Boat," hoping that when this sad intelligence reaches them, that they bear up under the distressing calamity with a christian's patience and a martyr's fortitude.

Resolved, 5th—That these proceedings be published in the Norfolk and Portsmouth papers.

JNO. G. RIEVES, Chairman.

E. H. LIVELY, Secretary.

Steamer *Locust Point*, Saturday, 12 o'clock, M., Jan. 29, 1859.

EXPORTS OF WASHINGTON.—We have been politely furnished by Mr. W. R. S. Burbank with the following list of exports from this place for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1858. We have not before us a statement of the exports of 1857, and are not prepared to institute a comparison. In some articles there may be a falling off, and others have gained :

FOREIGN EXPORTATION.

190,213 feet pine lumber.
389,600.....staves.
4,829,800.....shingles.

COASTWISE.

11,215 bales of Cotton.		60,962 bbls.	crude Turpt.
239 "	Rags.	24,073 "	Rosin.
3 "	Wool.	30,039 "	Tar.
67 bbls.	Iron.	3,860 "	Pitch.
33 "	Beeswax.	4,661 "	Spt's Turpt.
8 "	Honey.	137,374	bushels Corn.
80 bushels	Flaxseed.	10,450 "	Wheat.
4,500	Hides.	751 "	Oats.
19 boxes	Tobacco.	800 "	Rice.

Total valuation.....$1,016,820.

There were 4,000 bales cotton awaiting shipment at this writing.—*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.*

The exports of Baltimore during the past year amounted to $10,119,000, against $11,408,198 in 1857. The inspection of wheat flour in 1858 amounted to 906,407 barrels, against 855,914 barrels in 1857, showing an increase of 50,493 barrels. The total quantity of leaf tobacco sold during the year was 72,000 hogsheads.—The general trade of the city has been estimated at $133,000,000. According to the assessment of 1858, the aggregate amount of property is but little short of $140,000,000.

SANDS' SARSAPATILLA.—Investigation and experiment have demonstrated that upon the condition of the blood, depends the health of the body. Consequently, when disease in the shape of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, &c., appear, it is evident that the secretive functions have become inert, and impurities have been engendered in the blood which are working their way to the surface. This celebrated extract will speedily purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally. [Feb. 4, 1859.—22 1t

THOSE WHO HAVE USED IT.

Among the many testimonials in favor of the effects of *BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS*, we offer the names of the following, many of them well-known in this city :

James Colvin, of South Pittsburgh, says : "It is certainly a valuable medicine ; it cured me of Dyspepsia."

Captain Henry Eaton says ; " It cured my wife of Neuralgia."

J. A. Von Bonnhorst says : "I never met with so speedy a remedy for acidity of the stomach."

Henrich Paulus says : " It cured me of a severe chronic diarrhœa in two days."

Samuel Woodruff, of Athens, Ohio, says : "When I commenced using your medicine I was so prostrated that I could not walk across my farm ; after using ONE BOTTLE I can eat anything."

HEADACHE.

FROM AN EMINENT CLERGYMAN.

I take great pleasure in saying to you that I made use of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, and found apparent relief, of a severe headache, from which I had long suffered, and I believe they were of service to me in relieving my stomach and head. SAMUEL E. BABCOCK.

HEADACHE AND DEBILITY.

Mr. Silas J. Liscombe, of Birmingham, says : "I have found in Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.

Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says : "When I commenced taking Boerhave's Holland Bitters, I could hardly walk. I now enjoy excellent health."

See advertisement. [Feb. 1.—125&23-1w.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Nov. 5th, 1858 10-tl5ap'59

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents
March 16th, 1858 161&39-1y

PROFESSOR DE GRATH.—We have been called upon during the past week, by professor Chales De Grath, of No. 39 South Eighth street, who has exhibited to us conclusive proof that he is the original inventor and manufacturer of the article known as De Grath's Electric Oil, the preparation and sale of which was long carried on by him in this city, while unconnected in business with any one. We feel bound to make this statement in justice to Professor De Grath who is certainly entitled to whatever credit is due to the first introduction of this medicine.—*City Item, May 3d.*

The public here see what editors say about my genuine Electric Oil. The Professor would merely inform the public and his numerous customers throughout the United States, that he continues to manufacture of this cebrated Oil at the old stand, though pushed to fill orders, he has put on extra force, and will soon have a full supply on hand. Rheumatism and other diseases are cured in a few minutes by this celebrated remedy. And I will pay $25 for the arrest of a low scamp advertising to sell Electric Oil, and deceiving the public with bogus names as chemists, &c., &c.

Sole proprietor and manufacturer in the world.

PROF. CHAS. DE GRATH,
At his old stand, No. 39 South EIGHTH street,
Near Chestnut, Phila.

N. B.—All my Electric Oil has my signature on the label and name blown on the bottle.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

Feb. 3.—127&26-1w.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 27th January, by J. R. Ezzell, Esq., Miss MARTHA J. HEATH, to Mr. MARSHAL J. DREW, of Sampson County.

In New Hanover county, on the 18th inst., by Rev. W. M. Kennedy, Mr. SOLOMON J. FAISON, of Sampson, to Miss HELEN J. FENNELL, daughter of Rev. Geo. Fennell, of New Hanover.

In Duplin county, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. A. Guy, JAMES TAYLOR KELLEY, Esq., to Miss AMANTA DARMADEAUX ROCHELL, all of Duplin.

In Duplin County, on Tuesday, 25th inst., by N. B. Whitfield, Esq., Mr. OLIVER HERRING, to Miss KITTY ANN SUMERLIN, daughter of the late James H. Sumerlin, Esq., all of Duplin.

DIED.

At the residence of her husband in Sampson County, near Clinton, on the 31st Dec., 1858, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH KIRBY, consort of Wm. T. Kirby, Esq., of said county.

By this mournful dispensation of Providence, a large circle of friends and relatives, among whom is a kind and affectionate husband and eight beloved children, are involved in deep affliction ; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. The deceased was possessed naturally of warm and generous affections, and a gentle and conciliating disposition, even before she became a subject of Divine grace.—She evinced a character possessed of many amiable qualities, which greatly endeared her to all her acquaintances.—But although thus distinguished by nature, she was brought to feel the need of a better righteousness than her own : she was led by the Spirit to put her trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, and rely upon his merits as the ground of her hope of salvation.

Some four years since she made a public profession of her faith in Christ, and united herself with the Presbyterian Church of this place, of which she was a worthy member to the day of her death. Her piety, though modest and unobtrusive, was yet of such a character as to secure for her the confidence and esteem of all who knew her. Her life and death was a suitable commentary of her christian profession.

Her disease being Pulminary Consumption, was protracted and painful, but she bore it throughout with becoming fortitude and entire submission to the will of God. After enduring with patience and resignation for nearly two years the painful sufferings which it pleased her Heavenly Father to lay upon her, death came, and to her he was a welcome messenger. He found her prepared and ready, joyfully to obey his summons, feeling that to depart and be with her Saviour was far better. She leaned with confidence upon his promises ; she trusted in His infinite merits, and fully realized their sufficiency to comfort and sustain her even in the trying hour of death. All who witnessed her last moments were constrained to feel the force of that beautiful language of inspiration, " Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." COM.

At Jacksonvile, Fla., on Tuesday, January 24th, JOHN W. GILES, aged 29 years.

He has gone from among us. That heart which beat only with kindly emotions is forever stilled. Death has claimed him as his own. During a long and painful sickness he bore himself with a patient fortitude and quiet, humble submission to God's will, worthy of imitation. His courteous manners, his inate modesty, his genuine worth and true manly qualities had endeared him to many. In the hearts of his friends he had a warm place, now, alas ! filled only with sorrow and regret. He will not soon be forgotten.—COM.

At the residence of her father, Levin Lane, Esq., in New Hanover county, on the 1st inst., Mrs. V. L. GOELET, aged 29 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Goldsboro' papers please copy.

A beloved wife, a beloved mother, a beloved sister, and a beloved friend has left us.

Mrs. MARTHA ANN ARMSTRONG, wife of Thomas J. Armstrong, died at Swan's Point, New Hanover county, N. C., on the evening of the 31st Dec., 1858, aged 38 years, 3 months and 16 days. She leaves a kind and affectionate husband, and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss. Early in life she resolved to set about the good work of doing her Master's will, and secured for herself an inheritance above in that place of eternal rest, prepared for the people of God. She was converted under the preaching of Rev. J. H. Wheeler, in 1839, and the same year connected herself with the M. E. Church, and from that time until her death she showed how well she loved her Lord, by living truly a consistant and pious life.

She was of a most amiable disposition. She was a devoted wife, a fond and loving mother, and a kind and indulgent mistress.

She was cheerful, and made home a desirable place for all, for she loved to be happy herself, and render all around her so.

Mourn our loss, we must, and it is right to do so, but oh how consoling to know that she was prepared for the last great change.

She was fully sensible of her condition, and knew that the time had come for her to leave all that was near and dear to her on earth. But a short time before her death she was questioned as to her willingness to die, she said she was not only willing to go, but desired to do so. In this dispensation of Divine Providence a heavy stroke has fallen on Brother Armstrong, and his seven children. May God who is all, be to them a protecting God through this life, and eventually take them to Himself in Heaven to join the loved ones gone before. S.

North Carolina Christian Advocate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
December Term, 1858.

John E. Barnes vs. James Freshwater, } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, James Freshwater, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1859. [127-1t—23-tc—[Pr. fee $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.
December Term, 1858.

Martin Schulkin vs. Jacob Wessel. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1859. 127-1t—23-tc—[Pr. fee $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

James A. Bunting, David E. Bunting, and others, *Ex Parte.* } Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity, for New Hanover county, in this cause, made at last Term. I shall offer for sale, by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 15th March next, (being Tuesday of Court week,) the following "certain tract of Land, situate in the county of New Hanover, containing 1,546 acres, lying on the head waters of Morgan's creek, called Erwin's branch, adjoining the lands of Daniel T. George, Obed Scott, Elizabeth Hanagan, John G. Mahn and others ;" and being the same tract of land on which the late John Bunting lived at the time of his death.

TERMS.—One Hundred Dollars cash,—the residue at twelve months, under bond with approved security.

Given at Office, this 3d February, A. D. 1859.

A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Feb. 4, 1859—23-6w Pr. fee $5 62

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

J. & F. DAWSON, AGENTS, *Charleston, S. C.*

L. A. HART, AGENT, *Wilmington, N. C.*

Oct. 14.

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR CORRECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Merchant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but PERFECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred different modifications of these Scales, adapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
189 BROADWAY, *New York.*
33-1aw4m—7-4m

MILL STONES—MILL STONES.

SMALL SIZE—to be operated by hand. For sale by
Jan. 14. J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

10 TONS 1¼ inch Hoop Iron,
10 " 1½ " Just received. For sale by
Jan. 15. WILLARD & CURTIS.

BLOUNT CREEK SHEETING.

SHEETING from the Blount Creek Mills always on hand. For sale in any quantity, by
Jan. 27. WILLARD & CURTIS.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL-WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY,
Proprietor.
Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

JUST OPENED.

AT THE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, a handsome assortment of *SILK and GINGHAM UMBRELLAS*, of every style and quality, to which we would call attention. Our assortment is very large and comprises all the new improvements in styles. CHAS. D. MYERS,
Feb. 2, 1859. 34 Market st.

PARAGON UMBRELLA.

PATENT STYLE—the largest, finest and handsomest Umbrella ever sold. A new and complete assortment, just received at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market st. CHAS. D. MYERS.
February 2, 1859.

UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES.

FINE SILK AND SCOTCH GINGHAM—small and medium sizes—a complete stock just opened at the Emporium, 34 Market street.
Feb. 2, 1859. CHAS. D. MYERS.

NEGRO SUITS.

100 KERSEY SUITS—(Pants and Jackets)—manufactured to order, will be sold at a bargain.
Dec. 22. HEDRICK & RYAN.

DAIRY CHEESE.

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TABLE, for sale by
D. SMITH, Jr.,
Feb. 2, 1859. Front st., No. 2 Granite Row.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

350 HHDS.
222 TIERCES, } OF PRIME NEW CROP CARDENAS MOlasses, in *new*, light and substantial packages, now landing from Brig John Hathaway. For sale by
Jan. 28, 1859. HATHAWAY & CO.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

A WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF SHEET MUSIC, suitable for the players and singers of the Home circle, and consisting of sixteen pages full folio size, stitched in a handsome cover. It contains all the popular dances of the day; arrangements from the most favorite operas ; scenes, songs, ballads, &c., &c. An abundant supply of every thing that the popular taste demands ; never too difficult, always instructive, and ever fresh and delightful.

The favor with which *OUR MUSICAL FRIEND* has been received by the public, and the commendations it has won from the Press, are guarantees of its worth. A work so cheap, accurate and elegant, does not exist in any other country. The same amount of music procured at the regular stores would cost at least twenty times what it costs in "Our Musical Friend." Variety and excellence are secured by purchasing an article so cheap, and much needed. Pieces by the following composers have appeared in the first ten numbers ; the names speak for themselves ; Mozart, S. Lover, Wallerstein, Meyerbeer, Flootow, Burgmuller, F. Schubert, Verdi, Donizetti, Strauss, Musard, Thalberg, Balfe, Rossini, J. Weber, Kucken, Speyer, Abt, G. A. Macfarren, Bellini, H. Smart, Ascher, Crouch, D. Albert, Bishop, Auber, Paesiello, Landpainter, Beethoven, &c., &c. All these pieces are within the range of ordinary players and singers, and are invariably characterized by the delicious melody and easy accompaniments.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND

is published weekly, price 10 cents, and may be ordered from any bookseller or periodical dealer. It will be sent direct from the office of publication at the following rates : yearly $5 ; half year $2 50 ; Clubs, 3 copies, $14 ; 6 copies $26 ; 10 copies $40 per year ; same rates for half year. No subscription taken for less than 6 months, payable in advance.

Office of "Our Musical Friend," 13 Frankfort Street, New York C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., Proprietors.
Jan. 25, 1859. 119-dlm—22-wlm

JOHN GRAY,

(Late TAGGART & GRAY,

DEALER IN

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,

Nos. 15 Fulton, and 202 Front Sts.,

NEW YORK,

Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale *PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS*,

TWINES, CORDAGE,

CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS ; WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS & BASKETS.
Jan. 18, 1859.—113&21-3m.

THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD.

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, just received and for sale in Wilmington, N. C., (at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle,) wholesale and retail by
DRAKE & McLIN.

N. B.—Call and get an Almanac for 1859 gratis, with testimonials of its wonderful cures.
Dec. 20th, 1858. 89&17-6w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, February 15th, 1859.

$324,000,

SORTEO NUMERO 612 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000.

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of		$2,000
1 "	50,000	10 "		1,000
1 "	30,000	62 "		500
1 "	15,000	143 "		400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations		8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each ; 4 of $100 to $50,000 ; 4 of $400 to $30,000 ; 4 of $400 to $15,000 ; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20 ; Halves $10 ; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
January 8th, 1858. 178&32-1y

NEW BOOKS.

CAN NOW BE FOUND AT KELLEY'S BOOKSTORE, The Daily Counsellor ; by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, of which the Home Journal, one of our most reliable papers, is her last and best.

Sidney Gray, a Tale of School Life, an excellent book for the young.

The Power of Prayer, illustrated in the wonderful displays of Divine Grace, at the Fulton street and other meetings in New York, and elsewhere, in 1857 and '58 ; by Samuel J. Prime—of which too much cannot be said in praise thereof.

The Banks of New York—their dealers—the Clearing House and the Panic of 1857, with a financial Chart ; J. S. Gibson's.

The Heights of Eidleborg ; by Helen Hazlett, an interesting work.

A Theodicy or Vindication of the Divine Glory as manifested in the constitution and government of the moral world.

Febraury 1, 1859.

VALUABLE LANDS AND NEGROES, STOCK AND FARM PRODUCTS FOR SALE.

ON THE 15TH FEBRUARY NEXT, I will offer for sale on the premises, the excellent Farm and Timber Lands known as Maultsby's Point, lying between Black River and North West, 18 miles on the river above Wilmington, containing about 2500 Acres, a large portion of this is adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Peanuts and Rice, and may be conveniently divided into two large Farms; the buildings are all nearly new, and good. The woodland is well timbered with Cypress, Ash, Oak and Hickory, convenient to the water ; it is considered the best Cow and Hog range, in this part of the State. Also the farming tools, Wagons, Mules, Oxen, Milch Cows, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Rice, a large Flat, and Boats, and 15 prime Young Negroes.

The terms of sale will be made easy.

A Steamer will leave Wilmington at 8 o'clock the morning of sale and return in the evening. For particulars apply to
JAS. E. KEA, Wilmington.
Jan. 29th, 1859 123-ts

PLOUGHS—PLOUGHS.

ALL KINDS OF SINGLE HORSE PLOUGHS. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE,

AT NEW YORK PRICES. I do not ask will the public patronize me. They have bought, and they still buy, from I. ALEXANDER, because he sells no Silver without his name on every article he sells ; he also warrants them pure coin. The people patronize him because they have paid such enormous prices elsewhere for their Jewelry and Silver-Ware.
Jan. 27, 1859.

GUNNY BAGS.

A FEW BALES LARGE SIZE two bushel Gunny Bags, for sale low to close, by D. SMITH, Jr.,
Feb. 2, 1859. Front st., No. 2 Granite Row.

IRISH POTATOES.

FOR EATING AND PLANTING, just received and for sale by D. SMITH, Jr.,
Feb. 2, 1859. Front st., No. 2 Granite Row.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY DRESS SILKS will, for a short time, be disposed of at New York costs for cash, or to my regular customers on the usual credit.
Jan. 29. J. S. WILLIAMS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

300 PIECES FANCY PRINTS ;
4 bales Marlboro' Plaids ;
20 " Brown Sheetings ;
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings ;
Pillow Cottons, Irish Linens, &c.
Jan. 21st HEDRICK & RYAN.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Prices would be understood to represent the wholesale prices, or rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	7 50	@	9 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 85	@	1 90
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	11	@	11½
strict mid'g	00	@	11½
good mid'g	00	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	80	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	15	@	16
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, Fast	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	5 85	@	6 00
Superfine	5 60	@	5 75
Fine	5 35	@	5 50
Cross	5 10	@	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	63	00	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	70	@	72
Oats	48	@	50
Peas, Cow	70	@	75
Do. B. Eye	0 00	@	90
Wheat, red	1 10	@	0 00
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0	@	3¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	0
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	1 10
N. River	00	@	00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl't Boards	0 00	@	13 00
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	26	@	28
do. Bbls.	30	@	32½
N. Orleans	42	@	45
Lard, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whitney	30	@	32
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 90
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 80
Hard	0 00	@	1 70
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 80
do. in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale	0 00	@	4 25
do. No. 1	1 75	@	3 25
do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 15
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	46
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 20	@	1 30
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	65	@	70
Irish, do.	00 00	@	00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	13	@	14
Middlings	11	@	12
Shoulders	10	@	11
Hog round	11	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	10	@	10½
Shoulders	8	@	8½
N. C. Lard	11	@	12
West'n do	11	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	10	@	11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Clear do	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	20	@	25
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	0 00	@	2 25
Mutton	0 00	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	16	@	20
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	0 00	@	75
do. fm store	90	@	1 00
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8½	@	9
New Orleans,	8½	@	9¼
Muscovado	8	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	0	@	10
Granulated	11½	@	12
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	2 25	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	7 50	@	9 25
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M., Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS :

	On deck.		Under deck.
TO NEW YORK,			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00	@ 50
Rosin do.	35	00	@ 45
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00	@ 65
Flour do.	00	00	@ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0	@ 12½
Cot

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Above, in the series, they alternate with the argillaceous slates, and contain deposits of argillaceous iron ore. They are from fifteen to forty feet in thickness; this is the strata in which the fossils in the series are found, consisting of posidonia, cythere, &c., &c.

The drab-colored sandstone, known by its ripple marks, is a fine and compact kind. In color, it is of a dirty buff, or greenish yellow, and the surface is not unfrequently marked with marine plants. It is suitable for grindstones, and might be used as a firm and solid material for building.

The bituminous shales, in connection with the coal, are very inflamable, and burn with a white flame. They contain nearly thirty per cent. of volatile matter, and about twenty per cent. of fixed carbon; they will probably be used for the preparation of kerosine oil, though they do not yield the quantity that is obtained from the coal in the West. At the present price, it can be manufactured from the shales at a profit. I have seen samples of it which had been well clarified. The bituminous shales all lie above the coal, and in strata alternating with the agillaceous slates.

The fire clays do not occur as in other coal fields, immediately below the coal seams, but the sandstone partakes somewhat of this character. They are interstratified with the slates; according to Professor Emmons, organic remains traverse them vertically; the plants are different from other coalfields, and the sigillarie have not yet been discovered.

The calcareous shales are greenish in color, and resemble somewhat magnesian limestone. These contain no fossils and in thickness vary from four to twenty-five feet.

The upper red sandstone differs from the lower in being soft, and perishable from its marly nature. In color it is of a light red, occasionally a light-brown, mottled with green spots, and often variegated; the outline of these is distinct. In it are found many cavities of irregular shape, around which is generally perceived during the summer season, a white efforescence; this proved to be common salt (chloride of soda.) It was found more abundant on the western end of the coalfields, where this red sandstone overlies the foundation. In some cases, wells which are sunk in this rock, have brackish water, but where they go deeper than 30 to 35 feet, the water is pure. In the deep shaft at Egypt the water is entirely free from saline taste. In my enquiries I was not able to learn of the existence of any salt springs. The upper red sandstone bears a resemblance to the lower in its lithological character, but there is a marked difference in their fossils.

The plant bed of Professor Emmons, I think, gives evidence that this upper red sandstone is totally distinct, and more recent than the coal formation of the valley of the Deep river.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks, that I am of opinion that this formation of coal belongs to the new red sandstone, and as far as my observations have gone, the fossils appear to prove it.

The coal of the lower seam lies, as it will be seen, between two seams of blackband ore, and more or less partakes of their character. It is consequently unfitted for use as a fuel, but is well adapted to the reduction, by roasting, of this ore for iron.

The three upper seams of the bituminous coal are well adapted for fuel, cooking, gas and oil. It is a shining and clean coal, resembling the best specimens of Cumberland. It ignites easily and burns with a bright, clear combustion, and leaves a very little purplish grey ash. It swells and agglutinates, making a hollow fire, is a desirable coal for blacksmith's' use, for the parlor, and superior to most coals for the production of gas, for which it is likely to be in great demand. Its freedom from sulphur is another of its recommendations. It is thought not readily to disintergrate by exposure to the atmosphere. Its coke is light and porous. When rapidly burning, it inclines to melt and flow; but when under slow combustion, it does not exhibit this tendency, which is owing to the pressure of a large quantity of bitumen.

I was at first determined to have the iron ores of this district tested both by an assay and by chemical analysis; the former, it is believed, affords a more practical test of their value; but as it could not be obtained within the time, the chemical analysis was alone made. The ores and coals were submitted to Prof. George C. Schaeffer, of this city, whose ability and care in this operation are well known; and who has afforded me full data of the results and the manner of conducting the analysis.

COAL FROM EGYPT SHAFT.

The mode of analysis was as follows: The coal was dried and coarsely powdered, and ignited in a covered crucible until all inflamible matter had been driven off. The quantity of sulpher was determined by digesting the finely pulverized coal in fuming nitric acid, to which, from time to time, chlorate of potassa was added, by which process most of the carbon was oxydized. The sulphur was then estimated in the usual way, from the quantity of sulphate of baryta precipitated. The result was—sulphur, 1.3 p. c. The large quantity of inflammable matter that the coal contains led to a slight variation in the results; as, in one case, the vessel was found lined with carbon, deposited from the gas coming in contact with the highly heated surface. The first specimen gives—

Bituminous matter as gas,	30
Fixed Carbon (Coke)	70
Second specimen;	
Bituminous matter as gas	34
Fixed Carbon, (Coke,)	66

The ash in first was 5.3 per cent.; the second, 5.4 per cent. The composition of this coal is, therefore, as follows:

Bituminous matter given off as gas	83.13	83.36	87.18	84.56
Volatile matter,	8.28	6.64	7.35	7.42
Earthy matters,	8.60	9.60	5.47	7.89
	100.00	100.00	100	99.87

Mean specific gravity 1.49.

IRON ORES.

Professor Schaeffer was directed to examine the iron ores, with a particular reference to a determination of their commercial value, or if they were combined with any injurious substance, especially phosphorous and sulphur. The method of analysis he reports as having adopted, is as follows, viz: The ore was reduced in an agate mortar to an impalpable powder; a part weighed, then dried, and ignited in an open crucible to drive off water and burn all carbonacious matter, and the quantity thus driven off and consumed, determined.

It was digested in hydrochloric or nitro-hydrochloric acid, according to circumstances, until every thing soluble was taken up; the solution was then after dilution filtered and the residue insoluble in acid determined. This was mainly if not entirely silica. The acid solution contained more or less of peroxide of iron, was then acted upon by a current of washed sulphurated hydrogen, or by its solution in water, until sulpho-cyanite of potassium gave little or no color, evidencing that all of the peroxide of iron had been reduced to a protoxide. The solution smelling strongly of sulphurated hydrogen was then boiled until every trace of this gas had disappeared. The quantity of iron present was then determined by the quantity of a solution of bichromate of potassa required to convert the protoxide to peroxide, as ascertained by testing with a solution of ferri-cyanide of potassium. The solution of bichromate was made according to the equivalents required. It was more than once tested by solutions of known quantities of pure iron, so that there might be no doubt as to the results. When any variations from this mode of analyses were adopted, it will be noticed under the respective ores. All the ores were tested for the presence of sulphur and phosphorous. The test for sulphur was by the action of chloride of barium upon the acid solutions. The presence of phosphorus was determined by an acid solution of molybdate of ammonia in excess. This test gave a negative result, except in one case. The presence of either of these substances was only ascertained in the ores in which it is mentioned.

The *Black Band Ore* is said to have been first noticed at the Farmersville pitts, where it crops out. It appears not to have been suspected as being similar to the Black Band of Scotland. At its outcrop it resembles the argillaceous carbonates, but the change it undergoes was thought to be owing to the influence of the weather. When found in the coalfield, it invariably accompanies the coal seam. There is a seam lying between the two upper seams of coal, of 16 inches thick, and two others, each three feet in thickness below the sandstone or fine clay, having a thin seam of coal between them. With this seam of coal they may be mined with great advantage.

This ore is readily distinguished from a slate by its brownish, black color. It has an even fracture, slightly coincidal, massive and compact. After being roasted it is strongly magnetic. It is easily converted into Pig metal, and the coal mined with it is almost sufficient for this purpose. The iron produced from it is highly valued to mix with other ores for castings; but for forging it is deficient in strength, and never used.

Prof Schaeffer remarks upon this Black Band ore, that it has a slaty structure, and is highly bituminous. The iron is present in the form of carbonate of protoxide; there is also some carbonate of lime, and the usual earthy matter in such ores.

It loses when burned with access of air, 39.9 p. ct.—24 p. ct. going off as gas; sulphur was present in considerable quantity, but not estimated. In its analysis, the large quantity of bituminous matter had at first prevented the complete solution of the iron. This was discovered on igniting the silica after a prolonged digestion, when it was again digested in acid, and the whole of the iron obtained. The composition of this ore is as follows, viz:

Bitumen, Carbonic acid given off as gas,	26	per cent.
Fixed Carbon,	15.9	"
Earthy matter, soluble in acid,	28.4	"
Silica,	12.5	"
Protoxide of iron,	17.2	"
	100	

Specific gravity, 2.12

This small per cent. of iron led to the examination of another portion of this ore. It was first ignited, again pulverized and digested in acid. The result, however, was nearly the same as the above. The quantity of iron is too small to make this a good ore. It is more bituminous than the well known "black band," to which it bears a great resemblance.

The composition of this "black band ore," according to the analyses of Dr. Jackson, is much richer and gives:

Carbon,	31.30
Peroxide of iron,	47.50
Silex,	9
Bitumen and Water,	8.81
Sulphur,	3.39
	100

The specimen analysed by Prof. Schaeffer contained undoubtedly much less iron than the general run of the vein, and much more bitumen, and as he remarks, it might be used for making gas. He is of opinion it would bear the expense of transportation to be used for this purpose, (it furnishes at least one-fourth of its weight of volatile matter,) as the sulphur is not given off until after the gas has escaped.

The presence of phosphorus was detected in this ore in considerable quantity, probably owing to the (coprolites) animal matter it contains.

Many coprolites are found in the "black band," and fossils are also more abundant than in the slates. Prof. Emmons found the Saurian teeth in great abundance in the seam which intervenes between the upper coal beds.

Specular ores occur outside the sandstone formation, about six miles to the northward of the Gulf, on the road towards the town of Graham. It is said to be in abundance, and the plank road passes not far from it. The analysis of the ore, by Prof. Shaeffer, is as follows, viz:

Peroxide of iron,	96.4
Silica,	2.1
Earthy matter, soluble,	1.5
	100

This is nearly pure peroxide.

The "Heading Ore" is also of this kind, and situated not far from it. It contains, viz:

Peroxide,	98.2
Silica,	1.4
Soluble in acid	.4
	100

Specific gravity, 5.09

Prolonged ignition produced no appreciable loss in weight. Few ores are as pure as this, and none but the nearly pure magnetic oxide are richer in iron.

The Hemetitic Ores are some distance beyond and nine miles from the Gulf, on a hill known as Ore Knob. It is elevated about three hundred feet above the surrounding country, and covers about 350 acres. The ore is a red one. It is visible everywhere. A massive vein appears to bisect the hill and continue beyond to the south-west. Some specimens of fibrous ore were observed. The hill is well situated for mining and has been opened in several places, and we were informed was worked in the Revolutionary war. Some castings are said to have been found which were made then, and proved on examination to be of great strength and toughness. The analysis, by Prof. Shaeffer, is as follows, viz:

Peroxide of Iron,	74.3
Silica,	13.6
Earthy matter,	5.6
Water,	9.5
Sulphur,	A trace.
	100

The quantity of iron makes this a valuable ore.

MAGNETIC IRON ORE.—Its color is reddish brown. It lies in regular strata, is two and a half feet in thickness. It is found in various places, but was observed especially at the Tyson place. Its analysis by Prof. Emmons gives, viz:

Peroxide of Iron,	79.720
Carbon,	7.368
Silica,	4.000
Water,	8.800
	99.888

Contains sixty-one per cent.

When reduced to powder, this ore becomes of an olive-brown color, and attracted by the magnet. It is here that a company are erecting a Catalan Forge for the production of blooms.

The "Ball Ore" resembles the ore of the other coal formations. It has also been analysed, and found to contain, viz:

BY PROF. SCHAEFFER.		BY PROF. EMMONS.	
Protoxide of Iron,	40	Peroxide of Iron,	32.40
Silica,	13	Silica,	40.00
Carbonic acid and carbonaceous matter,	34	Carbonate of Lime,	4.72
Earthy matter,	13	Carbonic Acid,	18.21
		Volatile matter,	4.66
	100		99.99

There is another locality of iron ore lying without this coal formation, and rising through the older slate rocks, on the Cape Fear river, at Buckhorn Falls. Although it was not immediately connected with the district to which our examination was directed, yet it was visited. It lies some nine miles below the junction of the Haw and Deep rivers, immediately on the east bank of the Cape Fear river. This ore hill rises about three hundred feet in height. It passes in a south-east direction for nearly a mile, and covers a surface of over three hundred acres. It is somewhat dome shaped, and appears to be one mass of very rich ore, having a solid vein of pure peroxide, which is eight feet in width, while ores containing manganese and silacious matter extend beyond it on each side.

This remarkable ore was first discovered by Mr. McClane, but a few years since, and it probably has not its equal as a deposit of iron in this country, short of the Iron mountain of Missouri. Prof. Emmons says it is similar to that ore, as well as that found on Lake Superior. It is a massive peroxide of iron in composition, similar to the well known specular ore—is of a dull, reddish brown color—has a bright red streak—is not crystalized, but very heavy, tough, but not difficult to break. He gives its analysis as follows:

BY PROF. EMMONS.		BY PROF. MORFIT.	
Peroxide of Iron,	95.20	" "	92.96
Silica,	4.79	" "	3.60
	99.99	Manganese,	1.14
		Lime, Magnesia and Alumini,	2.32
			100

Specific Gravity, 4.952

Professor Emmons found neither alumina, manganese or lime, nor was he able to detect sulphuret of iron, and does not believe the ore contains any foreign substance that would be injurious to its manufacture.

The specimens, of which the above is the analysis, were no doubt taken from the central part of the vein. The specimen submitted to Prof Shaeffer was taken from beyond the vein, as it contains silex and manganese in some quantity. Prof. Morfit's analysis of another portion, exhibits nearly the same result:

PROF. SCHAEFFER.		PROF. MORFIT.	
Peroxide of iron	56.4	Peroxide of iron	42
Silica	26.4	Silica	27.20
Manganese & earthy matter	17.2	Metallic Manganese	7.99
		Lime. Magnesia & Alum.	18.13
	100	Oxygen with Iron	15.69
			99.82
Specific gravity	4.52	Specific gravity	4.42

It is quite evident that the above specimens were taken from different parts of the vein, and therefore the impurities appear.

The first determination is to be taken as the analysis of the pure ore, and the latter as that lying beyond the vein.

Prof. Schaeffer found this ore excessively hard; sufficiciently so to scratch glass, and difficult to pulverize.

Some traces of a metal were precipitated from the acid solution by sulphurated hydrogen, which he believes was lead.

This ore can be transported for manufacture on the Deep river, or sent down the Cape Fear to Wilmington, to be shipped to a northern market.

Thus it will be perceived that there is no want of iron ores of the finest kind for manufacturing the best quality of iron, and all that is required is limestone; but this is not to be found in the coalfield of sufficient purity to be used.

There are hydraulic limestones found in the shaft at Egypt, but they contain a great deal of magnesia. Analysed by Prof. Emmons, I find its contents as follows, viz:

Silex	16.20
Carbonate of lime	42.600
" of magnesia	16.004
Iron	19.380
Alumina	.750
Water	2.
	96.934

A limestone bed occurs at Evander McIver's, but it does not appear to contain much lime, and slacked very slowly; none of it is crystalized, and from the analysis of Prof. Emmons it contains a larger proportion of magnesia than the foregoing, obtained from the shaft at Egypt, as follows:

Carbonate of lime	46.00
" " of Magnesia,	28.70
Silex,	10.40
Water,	2.40
Protoxide of iron,	5.60
Bitumen land oss,	0.00

A strata of magnesian limestone crops out in the neighborhood of Evans' mills. Its strike is to the northward and westward.

Although there may be no limestone in this valley suited for the fluxes of the ores of iron, yet it can be readily obtained, by the return boats, from some of the deposites on the Cape Fear river, below Fayetteville, where shell lime exists in great quantities.

The composition of the calcareous shales, according to Prof. Emmons, as follows, viz:

Carbonate of Lime,	35.50
Magnesia,	9.25
Alumina and Protoxide of Iron,	15.70
Water,	2.50
Insoluble,	36.88
	99.93

COPPER.

Several copper mines lying on the N. E., near Rocky river, coming up through the metamorphic slates, have been discovered, and have proved very rich. I did not visit the localities, but saw a large number of barrels on their way to the North. It was the yellow and grey sulphuret, they informed me.

In speaking of the manufacture of Iron, I must mention that *charcoal* can be had in any quantity, and at a very low price, as the virgin forest yet exists in the neighborhood of the Deep river district; and those engaged in the manufacture of iron, know that the best kinds of iron cannot be produced without this article, and that neither the anthracite or bituminous coals, or coke can compare with it.

It is thought by those of very great experience in the manufacture of iron, that there is no locality on the Eastern side of the Alleghanies where a better article of iron can be produced than in the Deep River District, and at less cost.

Its proximity to market gives it great advantages for becoming a large manufacturing district, which must be the case, from the weight and bulk of the coal and iron, and its cost in transportation, besides it will prove far more economical and profitable to manufacture articles on the spot.

I am of opinion that very little, if any coal, will be sent to market from this district, unless for use in generating gas, which may be able to afford the price it will command for the manufacture of iron.

There are few places to be found in our country where there is such a concentration of material, and which can be mined with so little toil and expense; an abundance of the best fuel, consisting of charcoal and the mineral coals susceptible of being advantageously coked, and in great quantity and variety for all purposes of the arts, as well as domestic uses. Fine clays for refractory furnaces, building materials of sandstone, gneiss and granite, millstone grit and fine sandstone for grindstones. Clays and sands for the manufacture of glass and porcelain. Of the latter class there is a large tract near Jones' Falls, a part of the plantation of Captain Bryant.

Steatite or soapstone, and agalmatolite are found in extensive masses in Chatham county, near Hancock's mills, in alternate beds with the metamorphic slates. The latter is of exceedingly fine compact grain, and has a very soft and soapy feeling, and is of a greenish white color. It is different in composition from the steatite or soapstone, and is of a much finer grain. It can be applied to the same uses; but that which has been quarried in Chatham county has been ground at Stuart's mills, on the Deep River, to powder as fine as flour, and exported to New York, where it is used for clarifying sugar. It sells for $18 or $20 a ton; but in Carolina, I was told, that it was believed to be used for the adulteration of paints or soaps, and for a cosmetic. Its composition is given by Prof. Emmons from an analysis of Jackson, as follows:

Silex,	73.00
Alumina,	18.76
Potash,	2.00
Water,	3.55
Trace of Iron,	.00.00
	97.21

Roofing slates are found on Rocky river, near the residence of Mr. Johnson. Specimens were brought me of some size and suitable thickness. They were of a light slate color, compact, and appeared to split smooth and even.

I had not time to visit the quarry, but learned from reliable authority, that it was well situated, near the forks and above water level, and could be easily obtained.

TIMBER.

The Deep river country is the dividing line between the alluvial and primitive formation. The change of vegetation has a well defined outline; the long leafed pine lying on the south, the oaks and other timber on the north. Our examination of the timber extended, not only over the Deep river country above described, but over many miles surrounding it. This examination proved conclusively that there was but a small quantity of large oak and other timber required for naval purposes. There are considerable quantities of the middle size, which is well adapted to the construction of vessels and machinery.

Most of the country has been cleared, and the large timber cut down, or fallen. The few left standing, are partially decayed and useless.

As the country is becoming more settled and improvements progressing this timber will fast disappear.

On the south the virgin pine forest yet exists, of which kind of timber there is an abundant supply of all sizes.

For the localities examined, I annex hereto the report of Mr. Pook, Naval Constructor, whose attention was particularly directed to this subject.

In the examination of this district, the water power claimed much of my attention. It has been previously mentioned, that the Deep river has been dammed to effect its slack water navigation. These dams are five in number, with a fall of 30 feet, (and the water is set back in the upper pool as far as Womble Branch.) Beyond this is the Hancock Mills, which is the only one I shall include in the Deep river district.

The last dam is at Evan's bridge, where there is a lock and several mills for grain, &c. The next dam below is at the Gulf, and has a large flour mill, as well as carding machines, owned by Mr. Laurence Haughton. The third is at the bend of the river, below Egypt, where the fall is about seven feet; there is no mill yet erected at this place. The fourth is at Clegg's, below the Rocky river; and the fifth and lowest, is at Jones' Falls. Here they are improving the water power, and several mills are being repaired and constructed. This fall is two and a half miles from the Cape Fear river. This slack water navigation is uninterrupted, as will also be the mills, during the entire year.

Besides this water power on the Deep river, there are very many sites on the Haw, Rocky and Cape Fear rivers, and on most of the creeks leading into the Deep river; there are mills for grinding the cereals and sawing the timber, of great convenience, as well as of advantage to the country.

We now come to the consideration of the accessibility of this district, or the ways and means of transporting its materials to the markets of the world. (See map.) The first which claimed my attention was the slack-water navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers. This is effected through the construction of nineteen dams and locks, from Jones' Falls, on the Cape Fear, to above that at Evans' Bridge, the pool of which latter reaches the Womble Branch of the Deep river.

The whole distance is ninety-eight miles, and the height overcome two hundred and four feet. The locks are one hundred and fifteen feet in length and eighteen feet in width, and boats carrying from one hundred to one hundred and twenty tons, drawing six feet water, may navigate and reach the upper part of the coal field, passing close to the various coal and iron properties. The outcrop of the coal along this line is not elevated more than one hundred feet; and if mined from below it can be taken out above the water level, so that the conveniences for the shipment of the production of this region will be very great when this work is finished. Had the dams and locks been properly and faithfully constructed, the economical geology of the Deep river district would have been long ere this developed, and the great and valuable interests in the production of coal and the manufacture of iron, received a stimulus which would have added to the wealth of the State and of its inhabitants. But this work has been procrastinated. The liberal appropriations of the State so lavishly squandered in the construction of inefficient dams and insecure locks, which were found inadequate to bear their *own* weight, without the force of the water. It was indeed a great misfortune to this district, combined with the arguments relative to the existence of a coal basin, by scientific gentlemen of high character and bearing, tended to create prejudice and produce almost a total apathy on the part of the Legislature towards making further appropriations, or receiving subscriptions from individuals, for finishing this great and useful work.

Fortunately, by the well-directed efforts of Mr. McClane in sinking the shaft at Egypt, the truth of the existence of large quantities of coal was established beyond a doubt, and added much to the reputation of Prof. Emmons, the State Geologist, who had manfully persisted in maintaining what the result has proved.

It was a great satisfaction to perceive that this imporfant work had fallen into better hands, and to learn from Major Morill that the slack water navigation would soon be in use.*

It is to be regretted, however, that the locks will be but temporary, and require renewing. It is hoped that the Legislature of the State will render some assistance in erecting permanent stone locks to replace these wooden ones, and without loss of time. As far as my own observation went, and from the report of others who are well acquainted with these structures, I should suppose that they might last for some time. Some apprehensions are entertained relative to the two lower dams, which are built on the soft sandstone rock, known by the name of "Hard Pan," but I think without cause, if proper precautions are taken to prevent the undermining of the dams, consequent upon the attrition of the rock by stones and gravel, which finally wear through it, exposing the sands beneath to the action of the water.—Should this take place, it would soon overtopple the dam. But as the engineers are well aware of this defect in the rock on which they built, I have no doubt they will take every precaution and keep the dams in good repair.

Below Fayetteville, some eight miles, the shoals of the Cape fear river are encountered. When drought prevails, there is not a sufficiency of water over these shoals to float a steamer drawing more than 18 inches water. Mr. Pook reports that he was detained there some hours, and in consequence, was thirty hours from Fayetteville to Wilmington, on a small steamer.

These shoals, it is thought, could be obtained by a canal around them, or deepened by a sluice. The river is navigable for ten months in the year, and boats used on the river and slack-water navigation can then pass free from all detention. It is desirable that this work should be accomplished, as great detriment must result to the trade when the western railroad and slack-water navigation are completed—particularly, during the season of greatest activity—as this river below Fayetteville is the common outlet for all the internal trade towards Wilmington and the Atlantic. Steamboats ply daily between Wilmington and Fayetteille, (a distance of 100 miles, in twelve hours,) and those of small size will be employed to tow the barges on the slack-water navigation,

Besides their slack-water navigation, the citizens of Fayetteville have undertaken to construct a railroad direct to the coalfields, with the intention of carrying it on to the junction with the central road, near High Point, and have pushed its structure with great energy and perseverence.—The whole route has been surveyed and the road located the entire distance of fifty miles, a fourth part of which is now completed and in use. It is confidently believed that they will be able to finish the whole in a year. Having done thus much without any assistance, they hope to get some aid from the State, and of which their project is deserving.—There need be no apprehension as to its detracting from the slack-water navigation, for there will be abundance of traffic for both. The one will assist the other, and both are essential for the conveyance of passengers and freight.

I see every reason to anticipate the influx of a large population with an abundant capital to mine and manufacture the raw material, in which case all the routes of transportation will receive as much encouragement as will satisfy the most sanguine expectations, that may be entertained by the projectors. The cheaper and more certain the conveyance of the productions and manufactured articles, the greater will be the benefit to both projector and State.

Other improvements are projected. Among them a railroad from the coalfields to Raleigh, a distance of some thirty miles. The route is a most favorable one, and will make another connection with the Central road; also with the Caston & Raleigh, and through it, with the Seaboard & Roanoke, which will place the coalfields into direct communication, of a few hours, with Norfolk.

Besides the above, there will be a connexion with the harbor of Beaufort by the Central road to Goldsborough, and thence by Newbern & Morehead City, to that point. The distance by both the above routes is less than 200 miles.—There is also a connection talked of between Fayetteville and Warsaw on the Wilmington & Weldon, and from the latter, by a branch, road at Kinston, which will give another route.

Deeming it a part of my duty, after I had completed the examination of the Deep river district, and passed over the routes to the seaboard at Wilmington, to visit Norfolk, and compare with, and also with Beaufort through the Sounds, which I did not, however, offer any remarks on either of those places, as they are too well known to require any description. Wilmington has a large and increasing trade, with an enterprising community. Beaufort is looking forward to becoming, at no distant period, a point of shipment for the productions of the State to the northern ports, and several distinguished individuals have embarked in the improvements with capital and energy.

Whilst speaking of the individual exertions made in the State, I should refer to the projects entertained in South Carolina of directing some of her lines of internal improvements towards those leading to the coalfields of the Deep river.—Surveys have been made from Camden, by the route of Carthage, but I have some doubts of this being pushed forward with the energy that I found existing among the citizens of North Carolina, and the determination to carry on the works now constructing or about to be undertaken.

I cannot speak with any certainty of the improvements having begun in the Deep river district itself. A few years ago many companies were organized and property purchased on speculation; but many projectors became disheartened, finding that there would be no means of getting these raw materials to market, in consequence of the failure to establish the slack water navigation; but as this event is at last consummated, they are about to be re-established and put in operation.

The property has passed out of the hands of speculators into those who intend to adapt its natural advantages to useful and profitable ends. With the opening of the routes, I understand many will commence operations, and I make no doubt they will produce in a few years such changes in this district as will fully establish what is now only conjecture.

On leaving the Deep river district, I took the plank road from the Gulf to Fayetteville, a distance of fifty miles in a southerly direction. The country is very sparcely settled, and is generally covered by the virgin forest of the long leaf pine, but few of the trees have been "boxed." The country rises until the plantation of Mr. Schermerhorn is reached, where it is four hundred feet above the level, and forms the dividing line of waters flowing north and south. Here the Gulf plank road joins that from Fayetteville to Ashboro', in Randolph county. From Schermerhorn's to Wilmington there is a regular series of undulations, not unlike the ground swell of the ocean, extending to within a few miles of Fayetteville, and these undulations tend east and west, and appear to extend over this whole section of country, lie directly across the line of railroad running nearly north and south, consequently require heavy, deep cutting. In one of these, about ten miles from Fayetteville, the substratum has been reached, corresponding to the surface undulations, and exposing to view the tenacious and unctious blue clay of of which it is composed. I regret that my time did not permit my delaying to examine it carefully. The country, to within a few miles of Fayetteville, continues to be well wooded with the long-leaf pine; the soil is sandy, though occasionally we passed over some of the sandstone, or the "hard pan rock" of the country, (and which frequently caps the undulations spoken of above.) It is of a dark brown and reddish color, is used in building, and is a cheap and easily wrought material, but cannot bear exposure to heat.

Fayetteville is well situated on the north side of Rockfish creek, some seventy-two feet above the level of the Cape Fear river, when at its lowest stages. During freshets the river rises fifty feet, but these pass off rapidly. On the Rockfish creek, and other streams, there is excellent water-power, on which a number of mills have been established for the manufacture of cottons, paper, &c.

I was exceedingly gratified with my visit to the United States Arsenal, in charge of Captain Bradford, of the Army. Few establishments will compare with it for the arrangements of the buildings and proper adaptation to their uses. Every department of the army implements is here stowed in a state for immediate use, and the good order, cleanliness and system prevailing shew unceasing attention to the duties assigned him. I understood that the whole had been under his direction from the commencement, except for a short time during the war, when he was employed in Mexico. A range of workshops have lately been added, and the machinery is being put up to make it a manufacturing establishment as well as a depot. It is situated upon the high bluff overlooking the town, and commands one of the finest views in the country. To Captain Bradford, I desire to return my thanks for his attention to myself and other members of the commission; and to the citizens also, all of whom united to afford me every facility in their power.

I may make mention here that I visited the "workshops" of the North Carolina Central Railroad Company, situated sixteen miles east of Greensboro', where they have it in contemplation to manufacture all the machinery of the road. The shops are extensive, well arranged, and admirably adapted for the purpose intended; but I was disappointed on learning that all the iron used was imported from other States, and therefore I had no opportunity of seeing the iron of the State in use or employed in the construction of machinery of any kind, as I had been led to anticipate, affording another proof that the valuable productions of North Carolina are unknown and consequently uncalled for.

Desirous of comparing the relative values of the Deep river District with those of the western part of the State, I made a visit to the "Highshoal Falls," to inspect some of the forges which are in operation at that place and on the south fork of the Catawba, taking with me specimens of those of the Deep river to compare them with similar kinds of ore which I understood was being produced in blooms and loops from the Catalan Forge in that part of the State. I was disappointed in finding the iron works at the "Highshoal" discontinued, and the water power exclusively applied to the reduction of gold ores, from which iron had been made, and which strongly resembled the specimens I had with me. I found several forges at work on the south fork of the Catawba forging blooms which they assured me were of the best kind of ore that could be procured, but they were not comparable to the specimens I showed them, which they considered to be of the best kind. These forges were small and rudely constructed; the trip-hammer was worked by water power, which also gave the blast. They seldom produced over 350 lbs. in a day with two forges and three workmen, for which they obtain 4½ cts. per lb., equal to about $100 per ton. The fuel used was charcoal.

Having given the details of the examinations of the Deep River country, its coal, and iron, and timber, I shall consider that part of the "Resolution of the Senate" relative to the expediency of establishing at some point in the State, machine and workshops for the construction of engines, boilers, &c., &c., for naval vessels." The contents of this report fully establish the fact that there is an abundance of the raw material for the manufacture of iron of the very best description, for use in the construction of engines and boilers for naval vessels; that, with the exception of the largest size of timber, there is also an abundance of that material for use in the construction of the implements of wood employed on board naval vessels, and there is no doubt that all these materials can be obtained at less cost, and of superior quality, than elsewhere in the eastern section of the United States. This could be accomplished either by the government erecting furnaces for the reduction of the ores, or by encouragement offered for the best kind of ore, &c., &c., for these purposes.

There can be no doubt of the expediency of having the indestructible materials used in our steam navy of the very best kind constantly on hand to meet the wants of the steam service, and I can see no difficulty in the government establishing machine and workshops for the construction of all the parts of the engines and plates for boilers, as well as workshops for the making of implements required of wood in the naval service. As to the expediency of establishing these at some point in the State of North-Carolina you will be able to come to a correct conclusion upon this subject, now that all the facts are laid before you.

Our attention being specially directed to the Deep river country, we have a better knowledge of it than any other part of the State, and we believe that no other portion of North Carolina can offer so many advantages for the manufacture of iron as the Deep river district. Besides an abundance of the raw material, there is both water and steam power at command. The climate is salubrious and healthy; all kinds of provisions are abundant and cheap.—The agricultural products consist of wheat, corn, rye and oats. Vegetables and fruits are to be had in their season in plenty, and of fine kinds.

The great advantages it offers to the miner and manufacturer of iron will insure a large population of those engaged in these pursuits. It is also desirable for the agriculturalist; finer crops are seldom seen than those which fell under our observation on the bottom lands bordering the rivers and creeks, and they seldom fail.

The temperature neither partakes of the extremes of winter or summer, and those who have passed many years there enjoyed excellent health. Although constantly exposed during the months of August and September, in the hottest weather, I felt little inconvenience and no debility from the effects of heat after I reached this District. The navigation of the river is never closed by ice, and travel on the railroads rarely interrupted.

The distance from Washington is less than twenty-four hours by rail, and when the contemplated improvements are finished, there will be means of transportation north, south, east and west.

I herewith submit copies of the reports of Chief Engineers, H. Hunt and D. B. Martin, and Naval Constructor S. M. Pook, to me, relative to the fulfilment of the duties assigned them in the examination of the Deep river district. It affords me pleasure to state that their duties were performed to my entire satisfaction.

I annex a map of the Deep River district, prepared by myself, to which reference has been made in the body of this report.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

CHARLES WILKES,
Captain U. S. N., Chief of Commission.

HON. ISAAC TOUCY, Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

*I hear, as this report is being handed in, that the first boats have passed loaded with coal and iron ores, and some with cotton and flour.

Chief Engineer's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1858.

Capt. CHARLES WILKES, *U. S. Navy.*

SIR:—Herewith enclosed you will please find our report on the examination of the iron, (ore) coal and timber of the Deep river country in the State of North Carolina, as per orders of the Navy Department of the 21st July last.

First, we would please state, that this report has been delayed waiting for samples of minerals to be sent from the Deep river country to be analysed, as we wished to give the analysis in this report; but as they have very lately arrived, and it requiring considerable time to make the analysis, which is being done under your directions, and as you informed us you would state the analysis in your report, we concluded it unnecessary to wait longer for that purpose.

As our orders referred particularly to the examination of iron, coal and timber, we think it proper here to state, that in consequence of there not having been any furnaces in operation, or as yet no iron made in that section of country, we cannot report what will be the quality of iron made, should furnaces ever be put in operation, as that will depend almost as much on the manufacturing as on the raw material; even a chemical analysis showing the component parts of an ore will not determine the quality of the products of a furnace.

But from the great quantities of ore we saw in different localities, together with the various kinds and qualities, some exceedingly rich, we have no hesitation in saying there is in the Deep river country almost inexhaustible quantities of ore, from which by a proper selection and mixing, the very best quality of pig or wrought iron can be made.

Of coals, as you are aware, there are two kinds: We shall speak first of the bituminous, which appears to be the general product of that coal field. A sample of the coal was tried in the smith shop in the Washington navy yard, and compares well with the Cumberland coals used there; it appears quite free from sulphur or slate, and leaves very little earthy matter.

Though we do not believe that the average produce of the mine will compare in quality with the small sample sent for test, as that is contrary to our former experience, yet we *have no doubt* that by careful mining the coals of the Deep river valley will compare well in quality with any bituminous coals in market, and will ever find ready sale either for smiths' use, or for making gas; and with properly constructed ovens, it will make a good coke for the manufacturing of iron. For steamers it is not as good as Pennsylvania anthracite. The seam of semi-bituminous coals discovered in the Deep river valley containing, as it does, so little volatile matter, it nearly approaches anthracite, in our opinion it can never have much local value so long as good coals are so abundant; and we think it is of too poor quality to pay transportation, and compete with the poorest anthracite now in market.

The extent of the Deep river coalfield, or the probable supply contained therein, is a question more properly belonging to geologists, and we presume will be given in your report as far as could be ascertained, though we trust it will not be improper for us here to state that, from the slopes, shafts and pits which we were shown, proving a continuous seam of coal on the northern outcrop from McIvers' plantation, proceeding up the river 18 or 20 miles and Prof. Emmons, in one of his reports, says: "Its outcrop of coal, or line upon which it has been proved to exist, is about thirty miles,"—that being the case, and there being two or three seams of coal, one of which is six feet thick, we think there can be no doubt there will be an abundant supply for a long period, either for commercial or manufacturing purposes.

The Deep river country abounds in a variety of timber, though as far as we saw we should judge there is but little which will answer for ship-building, even if there were means for transporting it to the seaboard.

The long leaved or yellow pine is most abundant, and forms almost interminable forests on the south side; while on the north and west, there is a variety of oak, intermixed with hickory, ash, elms and short leaved pines.

Should it ever become a manufacturing country, there will be found a plentiful supply of good timber for all local purposes. But in a country where good iron ore is so plentiful, the otherwise useless forests of timber might be profitably used in the manufacturing of iron, as charcoal pigs or blooms find a much more ready sale, and bear a higher price than iron made with mineral coals.

Although our orders do not call for information on the following subject, yet we deem it our duty to state the fact that whatever may be the natural resources of mineral wealth of the Deep river country, they are as yet, in a commercial or manufacturing point of view, of but very little value, as there is no way or means of transporting them to market, either by water or railroad.—What may be done hereafter we know not. That is the present condition.

We are respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) H. HUNT,
Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

(Signed,) DANIEL B. MARTIN,
Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

Report of the Naval Constructor.

WESTERW